THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Sixteen Pages

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1931—VOL. XXIII, NO. 84

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

Primitive Ferries of Albania Add Spice to Motor Touring; Beach Affords Smooth Way

HILLS HALF CIRCLE SEAPORT OF VALONA

Large Ships Anchor Far From Shore—Passengers Land in Small Boats

By R. H. MARKHAM

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VALONA, Albania—One can fly from Tirana, the capital of Albania, to Valona, its best-known seaport, 100 miles to the southwest, in exactly an hour. It is a pleasant, cheap and safe way of travel. However, since I wanted to get a more intimate view of the country, I went by automobile and spent all day on the road, leaving at 7 in the morning and arriving after 7 in the evening.

We first went 20 kilometers west from Tirana to the ancient city of Durazzo, which Albania is trying to convert into its chief seaport. A harbor is being made by an Italian company and the work is advancing. Albania has four seaports, at not one of which can ships be brought to land. They always have to anchor far from the shore in more or less unprotected bays and transfer both passengers and merchandise onto small boats.

Sometimes in rough weather they dare not stop so must carry both people and cargo on, hoping for better weather on the return trip. When the Durazzo harbor is completed these inconveniences and uncertainities will be eliminated.

As one leaves this city going south, he joyfully spurns the utterly neglected road and speeds along the smooth sandy beach, over the best highway in all Albania, the one that nature maintains. There are no tracks, no ruts, no bridges, no ditches.

Every day the waves pound on the sand, making it hard and level, and smooth out every crease and wrinkle. But this speedway is too good to last and we soon have to jolt over into the official road and bounce along upon the bumps we cannot dodge. Much of the way is lined by piles of gravel which prophesy better days ahead. Most of the bridges and all of the culverts are new.

However, the bridges over three of the larger rivers are still uncompleted, so we had to pass on primitive rafts cleverly manipulated. A strong cable is stretched over the stream above the place for crossing.

The car descends the slippery bank, traverses a springy, improvised dock, made of layers of branches and clay held in place by stakes, and slowly descends a pair of heavy ladderlike

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Damages Granted for Land Affected by Sulphur Fumes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 6—The International Joint Commission has just made the first settlement in its history dealing with a subject other than the boundary waters.

It concerns the damage caused by sulphur fumes from the plant of the Consolidated Smelters at Trail, B. C., to the properties of American residents in the State of Washington.

The commission finds that damage to the extent of $350,000 has been done and is to be paid to the injured parties in a partition which it sets forth in detail.

In Canadian territory the company acquired land in the near vicinity of the smelters, but it could not do this in the State of Washington because of a state law which forbids acquisition of property by aliens.

The commission has been sitting on this question for several years. When the subject was first examined the American members were F. T. Dubois and T. J. McCumber. On the resignation of the chairman, his place was taken by John H. Bartlett. On the passing on of Mr. Dubois, his position was assumed by A. O. Stanley. The three Canadian commissioners throughout were Charles A. Magrath, Sir William Hearst and George W. Kyte.

Priceless Porcelain Dug Up in China

SHANGHAI (By U. P.)—Priceless porcelain objects believed to have been made at the famous Wu Sung kilns of the Sung Dynasty have been discovered by archæologists at Fengwang Mountain, near Hangchow, directly south of Shanghai.

Fengwang Mountain is said to have been the site of the palace of Emperor Kao Tsung who reigned about 1130 A. D. His workers at the Wu Sung kilns were the most famous pottery makers of the Sung Dynasty.

Thirty pieces of the porcelain were discovered. They are believed to have been the property of the Imperial family. Further excavations are being made by archæologists of the West Lake Museum.

All of the finds will remain in China, as the Nanking Government is zealous in its efforts to prevent exportation of priceless art objects.

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Liquor Profits Fail to Balance Budget

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Halifax, N. S., March 6

ALTHOUGH the Province of Nova Scotia expects to realize $1,115,000 in profits from the sale of liquor under its new system of government control during 1931, according to estimates given yesterday in the Legislative Assembly, the budget shows a deficit of $320,727.23 for the year.

John Doull, Provincial Secretary, explains it by stating that payment of mothers' allowances and maintenance of the new provincial police force will eat up the liquor profits.

RaskobCharged With Dictating Party Policies

Committee in Uproar as Members Challenge the Issues He Raises

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 6—The Democratic National Committee was on its way home today, but it will be a long time before the reverberations of the tumultuous special meeting it held here yesterday subside.

For eight hours the Democratic leaders debated their differences and the result was one of the most extraordinary political gatherings in recent years.

Party leader challenged party leader while the opposing supporters in the large crowd present cheered and hooted with uproarious clamor. In the end, after vehemence had run its course and calmer counsel prevailed, James M. Cox, the party's standard bearer in 1920, in what was certainly one of the most serviceable speeches in his career, spread the balm of harmony and the meeting broke up with that long-sought goal its uncertain hope.

Whether there will be harmony remains to be seen after the party rank and file examine the program of disputed policies enunciated by John J. Raskob, the national chairman, and weigh his assertion that he proposes to convene another meeting of the national committee before the national convention 16 months hence to act upon it.

Certainly both his program and his intention of summoning another gathering of the national committee to act on it aroused the most vehement protests yesterday.

Greatest interest was naturally focused on Mr. Raskob's wet proposal. But his economic views likewise did not escape bitter challenge. They

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MEXICO BLASTS LAST BARRIER IN 750-MILE HIGHWAY

'Provisional' Opening Announced for June, but Only for Skillful Motorists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY — Six thousand workmen are blasting through the steep mountain sides of the rugged Sierra Madre Oriental, in an effort to connect the two extremities of the international highway between Mexico City and the United States border at Laredo, Tex, in order that this 750-mile highway may be thrown open to traffic before the rainy season sets in around June.

The Mexican National Highway Commission, of which Francisco D. Leal is president, has announced that by June the highway will be opened. This opening, however, will be "provisional," and will not mean, as many American automobilists have believed, that a tourists' paradise will be achieved by that time.

The highway will be passable for skillful motorists in dry weather, but at the present rate of construction, it is estimated, 1½ years will be required before a relatively passable graveled road is available, and about three years before the 32-foot hard-surfaced highway will become a reality.

Of the 750 miles, or 1006 kilometers, comprising the entire distance of the international road, 581 kilometers are still impassable in the rainy season of the year, summer time, this stretch lying between La Culebra and Linares, State of Nuevo Leon.

Between Mexico City and Colonia, Hidalgo, just beyond Pachuca, there is a first-class asphalt road passable at all times.

The route by way of Valles instead of through San Luis Potosi, where the National Railways of Mexico pass, was followed by the National Highway Commission because greater scenic attractions are afforded tourists, and much virgin territory is at the same time opened to civilization.

A group of American highway experts, including John H. Yeaman, secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico, have just returned from a tour, as guests of the National Highway Commission, of the entire length of the route. The trip was made primarily for the purpose of gaining accurate data on the road in order to be able to answer intelligently the streams of inquiries coming from American automobilists, as to the status of the highway.

This step was considered timely, as many do not know of the Paika involved in motoring over dirt roads in Mexico during the wet summer season.

Mr. Yeaman stated, following his return, that the following facts about the highway impressed him:

"The high degree of executive energy and engineering skill that is building a highway which will unquestionably stand as a masterpiece of road construction.

"The miraculous change in the territory it traverses which the new highway is bringing about as it is opened to tourist travel—bringing prosperity, happiness, economic well-being in its wake as the engineers and the workmen push steadily southward to link the border with the magnificent capital of the southern republic."

Legion Urges Equal Service for All, National Head Says

Special Privilege for None, O'Neil Says, Is the Stand Taken by Veterans in Advocating the Plan for a Universal Draft

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 6—"Equal service by all and special privilege for none," is the American Legion's objective in advocating legislation which would eliminate war-time profiteering, Ralph T. O'Neil, national commander, yesterday told the presidential committee appointed to study the problem of taking profits from war.

Measures Mr. O'Neil recommended to the commission would give the Government power, in time of war, to select parts of the military service for active duty, to control material resources, fix the price of commodities and establish necessary administrative bodies.

Such legislation, he predicted, would tend to prevent war, and if it should come, would assure comprehensive mobilization of the entire resources of the nation. He characterized this universal draft as "a peace measure, a preparedness measure, and a measure of elemental justice." It would deter greedy elements in this country from urging war, he pointed out, adding that it would not cost a cent and would remain dormant in peace time.

The Legion, Mr. O'Neil told the committee, does not believe that private property should be taken without just compensation. He said he thought some system of giving a "fair return on investment," such as is now guaranteed the railroads, could be devised, within the provisions of Article 5 of the Constitution. He estimated that 7 per cent might be set as a maximum and that profits could be held to this level by taxation.

"Production," Mr. O'Neil declared, "must be continued at peace prices. Neither Capital nor Labor should receive more than a normal return on their investment." It should be made illegal to buy or sell at prices other than those fixed by the Government, under his plan. The administrative machinery would consist of committees from each industry, coördinated by a federal goverment board.

Mr. O'Neil assured William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, a member of the commission, that there would not be much complaint from laborers who had their wages fixed if prices were also controlled.

The three last Presidents and almost the entire press are behind the proposal to eliminate war profits, the American Legion commander told the commission.

WOMEN VENTURE TO REMOTE ENDS OF CIVILIZATION

As Geographers Work With Men in Exploring New and Strange Places

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 6 — Woman geographers have pushed their boundaries far beyond the limits of their great-grandmothers' domain. Passing within political and national divisions only long enough to satisfy their curiosity about customs and topography, they have flung the lines of their activities clear around the world.

Speakers at the regular monthly meeting of the Society of Woman Geographers here, illustrated strikingly the breadth and variety of interest represented in this organization, which includes women of 23 nations. Lady Hosie told of her work in collaborating with her husband in preparation of an accurate map of China. The problem was complicated, she said, by the difficulties in gathering material and the fact that maps in common use omitted hundreds of towns entirely and showed a complete disregard of latitude and longitude.

Mrs. Florence Ayscough, an expert in Chinese literature, described the use of inflections in the Chinese language and recited a poem in Chinese to illustrate her remarks.

Dr. Margaret Mead of the American Museum of Natural History, told of her experiences in living "native" among the aborigines of Samoa and New Guinea, where she dwelt in a water village.

Women admitted to active membership in the society must have done distinctive work which has added to the world's knowledge concerning some country and have published a record of their findings. Corresponding members are those eligible for active membership, but living outside the United States. Women who are interested in geographical exploration and research are admitted to associate membership.

The organization grew out of a conversation between two women explorers six years ago. Soon after that six members met to elect a president. Mrs. Harriet Chalmers Adams was chosen and has served as head of the group ever since.

"The growth of the society indicates strongly the keen interest women have in exploration," said Mrs. Blair Miles, widely known for her writings on countries in South America and the Caribbean. Mrs. Miles was formerly secretary of the society. "The meetings of the society furnish splendid opportunities for contacts between women engaged in geographical work and its allied activities."

Civil Government Restored in Bolivia

LA PAZ, Bolivia, March 6 (AP)—For the first time in eight months Bolivia today had a civil and constitutional administration, headed by Dr. Daniel Salamanca, President, and José L. T. Sorzano, as Vice-President.

The reins of power were turned over to the two men yesterday by the head of the military junta which overthrew President Siles last year.

In his inaugural speech President Salamanca promised to work for a reëstablishment of national institutions and to attempt, largely through economies and retrenchment, to put the Government on a firmer basis.

TRIVIAL CHARGES BARED IN SOVIET POLITICAL TRIAL

Confessions of Sabotage in Distributing Goods Seem Overdrawn

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, March 6—The triviality of many of the charges against the 14 Mensheviki in the second great political trial of the winter became fully apparent as the evidence against them was concluded last night.

As in the case of the Industrial Party trial, the prosecution had an easy task in the sense that the defendants adhered to their original confessions and supplied most of the evidence against themselves.

Yesterday's court session was largely devoted to cross-examination of the defendants regarding acts of sabotage which they confessed committing, especially in the fields of the distribution of goods.

While all incriminated themselves in the matter of harmful plotting, the concrete acts which they confessed sometimes seemed vague and trivial. So the defendant, Mikhail Yakubovitch, confessed sending an oversupply of goods to grain regions. The writer traveled fairly extensively in Russia last year and found no region which seemed remotely endangered by an oversupply of goods.

Another defendant, Sokolovsky, admitted lowering the percentage of reduction in cost of industrial production which the State Planning Commission demanded, but as even this lowered figure was not achieved it is difficult to understand how Sokolovsky's action inflicted serious damage.

Perhaps the main propagandist objective of the trial was to demonstrate that the defendants, émigré Mensheviki in Berlin and leaders of the Second Internationale, especially German Socialists, favored intervention.

However, judging from evidence submitted this is an academic and hypothetical, rather than a concrete question. Nowhere did testimony indicate that the defendants or the émigré Mensheviki had or could have had any concrete military scheme for promoting war against the Soviet Union.

If one credits the testimony of the defendants which was strenuously repudiated by the émigré Menshevist leader in Berlin, Rafael Abramovitch, it would seem that Abramovitch and the defendants, like the Communist political leaders and publicists took the supposed war menace very seriously and indulged in considerable speculation as to how they should exploit the political opportunity which war against the Soviet union would afford.

In short if war had occurred between the Soviet Union and foreign states it is probable that Vladimir Groman, Nikolai Sukhano, Vasily Sher and other defendants would not have been the most loyal defenders of the Soviet régime. But since no war occurred it is difficult to point out any overt concrete activity of the defendants which promoted the cause of intervention.

REICH'S NEW TARIFF BLOCKS SOVIET RYE

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 6—In order to exclude Soviet Russian rye the Government suddenly increased the import tariff on this grain from 150 to 200 marks, approximately $50 a ton. This step was taken, it was stated, in view of the arrival of 1386 tons of Soviet Russian rye in Rotterdam. German mills immediately showed great interest, as the price was only 50 marks a ton.

Owing to its good quality the mills were prepared to pay the old import tariff, which would have raised the price to 208 marks as compared with 191 marks for German rye. The new import tariff, however, will check this. Doubt is voiced here, however, whether the Government will be able to maintain the new tariff, which is three times higher than the world market price of rye.

BRITISH UNIONS VOTE TO ACCEPT LOWER RAIL PAY

Wage Award Not Binding but Final Approval Seems Assured

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 6—A minimum reduction of 2½ per cent on all railway wages was the award announced last night by the National Wages Board, to which has been intrusted settlement of the dispute caused by the companies' £9,000,000 wage cut proposals and the railway men's counter-claim for higher pay.

The board's findings also include an additional 2½ per cent reduction on wages of more than 40s. a week and salaries of more than £100 a year, and reduction in rates of pay for all overtime, night shift and Sunday duty.

The findings have been accepted, if somewhat reluctantly, by the National Union of Railwaymen and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and possibility of a railway strike appears to have been averted.

Consomore T. Cramp, secretary of the N. U. R., said: "The decision represents our sincere desire to maintain peace within the industry and avoid a serious and disastrous dispute."

Trade union and labor representatives of the wages board, however, add a memorandum in favor of public ownership and closer coördination of rail groups.

The directors of the four main British lines which have been forced to press for a big reduction in expenditures, owing to a drop in traffic receipts of £10,000,000 for 1930, are considering cutting their own fees, while the London, Midland & Scottish Railway Company has already agreed to a 25 per cent reduction.

The unions, it is stated, never expected to gain more than a scaling down of the companies' drastic proposals for a cut of 6s. per week for the adult male staff and £10 to £15 per annum reduction for the salaried staff which would have brought a saving of £9,000,000 in the companies' annual wages and salaries bill of £115,000,000. The new proposals are expected to result in a saving of about £5,000,000.

The companies justified their proposals on the grounds of demanded economy and the fact that the level of wages of industry in general shows an increase of 70 per cent since 1914, compared with more than 100 per cent for the railways, while the cost of living has risen only 56 per cent. The award of the National Wages Board is not binding and will be closely scrutinised during the next few weeks, but its eventual acceptance appears likely.

Legge Resigns Chairmanship of Farm Board

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—President Hoover has accepted the resignation of Alexander Legge as chairman of the Federal Farm Board.

Mr. Legge sent his resignation to the White House nearly two weeks ago. President Hoover is understood to have attempted to persuade him to remain another year.

In a statement issued yesterday Mr. Legge warned wheat and cotton farmers that unless they reduce acreage the price of these commodities will continue to drop.

When it comes to acreage reduction, he asserted, farmers are too willing to "let George do it."

Mr. Legge contended the cotton farmer "is still trying to put the price down to five cents" and the wheat farmer will "quit growing wheat when it gets down to 25 cents."

Asked if he thought, unless cotton acreage were sharply reduced, there was a chance for 5-cent cotton this year, Mr. Legge said, "That may be a little extreme."

"But there is no question," he continued. "If they raise as much as they have been raising the price will be much lower than they have seen yet."

The chairman said there might be a 20 per cent reduction in wheat acreage within two years.

"If not voluntary," he said, "then in some other way. When wheat gets down to 25 cents they will all quit growing."

Cotton Carnival Opens at Memphis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 6—More than 10,000 persons from throughout the South gathered in Memphis, Monday, for the opening of the first annual Memphis Cotton Carnival.

The exposition is called the largest event of its kind ever held in the South. It is for the purpose of stimulating interest in cotton and cotton products and encouraging their wider use in the section which gleans most of its wealth from the cotton fields, and is sponsored by the Memphis Chamber of Commerce, the Memphis Cotton Exchange and newspapers and clubs throughout the middle South.

"The purpose of this carnival is to show the people of the South the many uses of cotton and cotton products," C. M. Anderson, executive vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, explained.

"Only by wider usage of cotton goods can the present cotton crisis be met and conquered. All persons attending the carnival are required to wear clothing made exclusively of cotton. The whole South has joined in our purpose—to use cotton for clothing, and put Humpty Dumpty back on the profitable price wall."

Tariff on French Lace to Remain Unchanged

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

Paris, March 6

FRENCH lacemakers, especially in Calais, which is the center of the industry, are rejoicing at the news that the United States tariff on their product will not be increased, as was proposed, from 90 per cent to 125 or more. Presentation of their case by Garreau Dombasle, French commercial attaché at Washington, is reported to have convinced the tariff commission that such an increase was unjustified. The proposal to raise the duty a year ago caused huge demonstrations by 50,000 workers in Calais.

New Peruvian Group Takes Charge in Lima

Lieut.-Col. Jimenez Ousts Sanchez Cerro in Coup d'Etat

LIMA, March 6 (AP)—A coup d'etat, staged with startling suddenness yesterday evening in the gathering dusk today brought a new group of army officers into power in Peru, displacing the civil-military junta, which took office last Sunday.

The head of the new junta is Lieut.-Col. Gustavo Jimenez, who left Lima a week ago in command of an expeditionary force, which was to subdue the rebels at Arequipa. The expedition was diverted by naval officers, who then brought about the deposition of the provisional President, Lieut.-Col. Luis M. Sanchez Cerro.

In a manifesto published shortly after his coup, Colonel Jimenez said that he would assume power, strive to compose the differences of the southern, central and northern Peruvian factions, and attempt to carry out the Sanchez Cerro manifesto at Arequipa Aug. 22 last, which promised elections and return to constitutional government.

It was presumed for a while the new movement was intended to place Lieut.-Col. Sanchez Cerro back in power. Crowds from Lima went to the Country Club and, cheering the deposed President, brought him back with them to the palace. Here he conferred with Lieutenant-Colonel Jimenez and then announced that he would not be restored as President or an attempt made to regain power. He said he would leave in two days for Europe and return after three months in time for the elections three months hence. Then he retired to his rooms at the Country Club.

At 7:10 yesterday evening Lieutenant-Colonel Jimenez, accompanied by several aides, went to the presidential palace, where the five-day old junta, composed of Dr. Ricardo Leoncio Elias, Col. Manuel Ruiz Bravo, and Capt. Alejandro Vinces, were meeting.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jimenez entered the room where they were sitting around a table and quietly informed them that he had decided to take over the executive power. They grasped the situation quickly and without protest left in automobiles for their residences.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jimenez immediately had mounted patrols posted in various parts of the city and took other measures to maintain order. The populace, learning what had happened, gathered in a great crowd about the palace and in response to their cheering, Lieutenant-Colonel Jimenez appeared on a balcony and promised a good transitional government until constitutional forms could be restored.

The deposed junta, although only five days old, was already on its way out of office when the coup occurred. At a midnight conference ending early Thursday morning its members had submitted to demands of the Arequipa insurgents asking leadership in organizing the new Government.

Freshmen Taught How to Dress and Spend Their Money

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—How to dress in college, how to spend money and use time, and how to attain poise that is becoming to college people—these and additional "hows" are included in a non-compulsory course offered to freshmen at the University of California at Los Angeles.

Several hundred students who are beginning university careers have enrolled in the course, which offers no academic credit but is believed to pay other dividends of greater importance and significance.

Five purposes of the special study are listed in an official circular distributed to freshmen. These are: To bring the new students together in small informal groups, to show the student that the university is interested in him as an individual, to help the student find his place in academic and social activities, to aid him in the choice of a career, and to acquaint him with some aspects of the major world problems.

The movement began more than a year ago when members of the faculty and of the Prytanean Society, junior and senior women's honorary sorority, began to experiment with a type of work known as "freshman discussions," the purpose of which was to introduce the student to campus life. Since the results of this work proved the system to be of great value to the institution, an enlarged program has been adopted for this study term. In this course the value of making social adjustments incidental to receiving a college education is particularly stressed and explained.

ALL-DRY INDIA SET AS GOAL OF REFORMS

Nationalists Regard Drink as a Moral Not as a Revenue Problem

GOVERNMENT TAX CUTS CONSUMPTION

Authorities Oppose Prohibition on Ground of Menace of Illicit Distilling

By ALEXANDER INGLIS

Staff Correspondent in India of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India—A demand for total prohibition is among the important aims of the Indian National Congress.

The picketing of liquor shops with a view to dissuading Indians from buying liquor had been, until the recent agreement reached with the Viceroy, an active policy in the civil disobedience movement which the organization has sponsored against the Government of India. The boycott campaign against liquor shops had been fostered primarily to lessen the Indian Government's revenues from this source.

While the considered purpose of the Government of India toward the liquor problem aims at a reduction of consumption and a gradual trend to ultimate prohibition, Congress members treat the question as a moral one calling for measures that will immediately take liquor from the revenue-producing sources of the country.

The contention put forward in government circles is that total prohibition as an immediate proposition is an impractical policy, owing to the size of the country and the ease with which illicit liquor can be manufactured.

Decline in Consumption

Statistics reveal that the consumption of country-made liquor in India has decreased from approximately 9,000,000 gallons in 1911 to approximately 6,000,000 gallons in 1929, although the population has increased greatly in the period. One of the factors which brought about this decrease was taxation, which increased the price to the consumer. Taxation per gallon in 1913 ranged from three rupees ($1) to 9 rupees, while in 1929 the scale was from 7 to 21 rupees.

From a total of 24,588 shops selling spirituous liquors in 1913 the figure was reduced to 15,890 by 1929. During the same period shops selling "toddy"—a native, fermented drink—fell from 32,383 to 29,894. The exceptional facility whereby "toddy" can be manufactured—virtually by tapping the liquor from certain trees and permitting it to ferment in the sun—is one of the chief problems faced by the Government in dealing with prohibitionist demands.

The governmental policy on the status of the drink trade in the country is now in the hands of Indian Ministers, and it is maintained that the loss of revenue which would follow prohibition would be less significant than the menace which would arise from the increase in illicit brewing, which already exists to a wide extent, particularly in villages.

Promotion of Temperance

The existing policy of the Government of India and some of its provincial governments seeks to inculcate temperance by regularizing the price in such a manner as to discourage abuse. The Government has repeatedly indicated in the Legislative Assembly that its policy in such areas as are subject to its administration is to promot temperance.

The consumption of alcoholic liquors constitutes a serious problem, particularly in towns. The Moslem population is less affected than the Hindu, as the Moslems have a religious injunction against the use of alcohol which is on the whole faithfully observed. It is widely recognized that the Congress's demand for prohibition is prompted by reforming zeal and differs from the Government's policy in method rather than intention.

The governments of Bombay, Madras and the United Provinces have at different times accepted prohibition, or abstinence in general terms, as the goal of their policies, and in 1927 the Madras Legislative Council passed a resolution recommending that the total prohibition of alcoholic drinks in the presidency within the next 20 years should be the declared purpose of the council.

Government officials at New Delhi hold that an educational policy against illicit distilling requires to go hand in hand with a progressive policy aimed at reducing consumption, which has been the government procedure in the last 20 years.

Britain's General View Favorable to Agreement; Criticism of 'Surrender'

LONDON, March 6 (AP)—Although there were dissenting voices, British public opinion today on the whole appeared to favor the settlement reached in India.

The Laborites and a large section of the Liberals heartily approved the truce with Mahatma Gandhi and his Nationalists, while moderate Conservative opinion evidently began to take the view that rumors of the abject surrender of the Government to Gandhi had been exaggerated.

The more extreme Conservatives and Imperialists on the other hand indignantly condemned the entire negotiations and their result.

The London Times, strikingly moderate, saw no vital or important surrender to the Nationalists and views

French and Italians Split by Suspicions

* * *

Burden of Blame Placed on Fascist 'Maneuvers'

* * *

Closing of Breach Aids European Unity

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent

By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS, March 6—Nothing can give a clearer idea of the situation in Europe than an understanding of events which preceded the conclusion of the Franco-Italian naval agreement. The compromise conveys a three-power naval pact of doubtful utility, since it was vitiated at its base, into a five-power pact, which is not only of immediate utility but opens up a definite prospect of a general disarmament accord next year.

In order to help such an understanding, what is usually, though perhaps inaccurately, called the secret history of the negotiations should be traced briefly.

There were plenty of problems of great importance in Europe, but they were all susceptible of solution if the Franco-Italian problem could be solved. That problem prevented solution of all others. Those who minimized it rendered poor service to the cause of Europe, for it was the very heart of European difficulties.

Other problems, including mistakes of the peace treaties, can be approached fairly and overcome provided no great nation refuses its cooperation. With Germany, which has social, political and economic troubles, France is working and is prepared to work in full sympathy.

Central European perplexities have been largely removed and can be obliterated. The Balkans are friendlier, fundamentally, than they have ever been. Agricultural and industrial nations are endeavoring to act together. The European union, though nebulous and remote, is making progress.

If perfect frankness be permitted, the task of statesmen can only be accomplished if all great nations collaborate, and one nation appeared to be disposed to stand outside the general current, and indeed to attempt to divide the stream. Without blaming Italy, since Italy was merely the victim of causes which were not of its making, it is fair to say that by its quarrel with France, it was induced to take up a most unfortunate attitude.

It tended to divide Europe into two camps, by taking leadership of the movement for revision of treaties. Even Germany was reluctant to follow, realizing that France is advancing as fast as possible on conciliatory lines, and that to precipitate the pace in the present circumstances would be disastrous.

Again Italy associated itself with Bolshevik plans, which if successful would wreck Europe. Now it is obvious that Italy has no real interest, either in revision or in Bolshevism. Its revisionist campaign was purely diplomatic in the sense that it had nothing to gain by revision and simply sought to exert pressure on France of a disagreeable kind by supporting and accelerating a movement that France opposed.

In the same way Italy is really anti-Bolshevik, and Fascism is the opposite of Bolshevism. It is plain that its association with Russia had chiefly diplomatic motives.

Thus the Franco-Italian divergencies which increased until they appeared irreconcilable, falsified all European problems. They produced a feeling of insecurity, prevented disarmament, and could only quicken the economic crisis. These results of the Franco-Italian naval dispute should

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Oil Wells to Grand Opera

Lawrence Tibbett

former oil driller, orange picker, sailor and actor,

who is captivating opera, talking picture and radio audiences with his colorful, powerful singing, has been interviewed by

Janet Marie, staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor.

His interest in radio, his unusual personality and his energy are pictured in this interview which will appear on the

Radio Page, Tomorrow

Germany as really desirous of peace. "The advantages of the settlement can hardly be exaggerated," the paper said.

The conservative Morning Post admitted that thanks were due to Lord Irwin for obtaining abandonment of the boycott as a political weapon by the nationalists and expected the result to be advantageous to the cotton industry. The paper nevertheless maintained that British prestige had been lowered and the cause of law and order weakened.

Making a similar point the Daily Telegraph insinuated a doubt that the Nationalists would carry out the terms of the agreement, and withheld its judgment until later. The Liberal Herald bestowed its blessing upon the settlement, while the Liberal News-Chronicler said: "If there has been any surrender it has been a surrender to common sense."

The imperialist Daily Mail urged that the Conservatives determinedly refuse to participate in a new round table conference. "There has been enough of the buffoonery and blarney with which these conferences deal," it said.

The imperialist Daily Express called the agreement "well intentioned, but a tragic blunder which has struck a terrible blow to British prestige in the East."

Athens' New Water System Described

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—How American engineers, with the help of American products, are giving ancient Athens and Piraeus a modern water system to correct their water shortage was described by G. E. Hines, vice-president of Ulen & Co., construction engineers of New York City and Lebanon, Ind., at a foreign trade conference held here recently under the auspices of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association and the United States Department of Commerce.

Using as an example the fact that of every $100,000,000 of construction contracted for abroad, approximately $15,00,000 was used for purchase of American products, Mr. Hines urged middle western engineers to greater activity in obtaining foreign contracts as a means of developing markets for manufactured products.

Mr. Hines showed a motion picture of the water supply system for Athens and Piraeus, an important feature of which is the great Marathon dam, built almost entirely of white marble, near the junction of the Harada and Varnava Rivers.

India's Great Need Said to Be Leaders

Before India can reach the standards of the modern world she must have hundreds of men of energy, courage and vision, ready to roll up their sleeves and work. Prof. Robert E. Bruce makes this claim in the current issue of Bostonia, Boston University's alumni magazine, in an article on "India's Village Problem."

Professor Bruce, professor of mathematics and head of the department at the Boston University college of liberal arts, bases his observations on his experiences among Indian villagers. He spent last year, his sabbatical year, in the Orient and India.

"The great 90 per cent of the people must be aroused to sense their own needs," before India can make any headway, Professor Bruce continues. He points out that India's needs are modernization of agriculture, which has already started; general education for the masses and new methods of sanitation.

MOSQUITO CONTROL MEASURE ADVANCED

The $270,000 special appropriation measure for mosquito control, recommended by Gov. Joseph B. Ely, advanced another step toward possible enactment, yesterday, when the legislative Committee on Ways and Means reported it to the Senate. The bill has already passed the House.

Under suspension of the rules, the Senate passed a bill to give preference to citizens of the State in all public service work. "Leave to withdraw" was asked by the Committee on Judiciary on the bill which would forbid probation officers to furnish courts with further information leading to criminal prosecution after the accused has once been accounted not guilty.

RADCLIFFE SPEAKERS OUTLINE VOCATIONS

Talks on club management, journalism, money and banking, and secretarial work concluded the three-day series of vocational conferences at Radcliffe College yesterday. Mrs. Virginia Vaughan Gerould, discussing journalism, declared that a newspaper writer must have a broad, impersonal view of affairs.

Lindley Bond of the Home Savings Bank of Boston talked on money and banking, saying that both banking fundamentals and practical experience are needed by a woman entering the financial field. Secretarial work was discussed by Miss H. Adele Howe of the training department of R. H. White Company.

JORDAN MARSH PAYS HONOR TO 'VETERANS'

Three men and two women who have rounded out 50 years' service with the Jordan Marsh Company received $1000 each last night at the eighteenth annual dinner of the company's Quarter-Century Club.

The five employees thus honored were Mary A. McLaughlin, Elizabeth A. Ronayne, Mary A. Coughlin, William J. Corbett and James J. Evans. The membership of the club was increased by 21 men and women who have finished 25 years' service with the firm.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $8.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

BRITISH TARIFF GAINING SUPPORT OF FREE TRADERS

Noted Liberal Economist Urges Adoption of Substantial Revenue Duties

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, March 6—John Maynard Keynes, the economist largely responsible for the program adopted by the Liberals in David Lloyd George's now famous "We Can Conquer Unemployment" pamphlet, came out today with a strong pronouncement supporting the adoption by Britain of a "substantial revenue tariff."

Such a tariff Mr. Keynes explains in "The Statesman and Nation" should cover as wide a field as possible on a flat rate basis, raw materials and goods brought in for reëxportation purposes alone being exempted.

Mr. Keynes' presence in the ranks of those who hold the time has come to change Britain's traditional free trade policy is regarded as significant, having regard to his prominence and association with the Liberals, who are essentially free traders. His position has much resemblance to that adopted by Sir John Simon, another prominent Liberal at the Manchester Free Trade Hall on March 3.

Its importance lies in the possibilities it opens for building a bridge between Liberals and the more moderate protectionist element among the Conservatives, where the opinion is growing that a great mistake has been made hitherto in the failure to consolidate anti-Socialist forces. These forces, it is pointed out, are in a majority, alike in the constituencies and in Parliament, and the tariff question is the only substantial political issue differentiating the one party from the other.

An example of what is going on in the constituencies is afforded by negotiations reported yesterday in Inverness where local Conservative associations approached Sir Murdoch MacDonald, a Liberal now holding that seat in Parliament, and invited him to state his attitude with a view to ascertaining to what extent it might be possible to support him at the next election. Sir Murdoch, in the course of his reply, makes the significant statement, "I am a free trader but I am prepared in the present abnormal circumstances to support placing a heavy tariff on all imported luxury goods."

RASKOB CHARGED WITH DICTATING PARTY POLICIES

(Continued from Page 1)

were caustically referred to as unrecognizable as anything "Thomas Jefferson stood for."

Mr. Raskob tried to head off this outburst of defiance, by announcing that he had no intention of demanding action at this meeting. But clever as was his maneuver it was too late to stem the long-brewing undercurrent of disaffection against his leadership in southern dry quarters.

Naturally, the greatest interest focused on Mr. Raskob's wet scheme. It precipitated the outbreak. But his economic views likewise did not escape bitter challenge. They were caustically referred to by Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, minority floor leader, as unrelated to "anything Thomas Jefferson stood for."

Raskob Proposals

Mr. Raskob's proposals, summarized, were as follows:

That the Eighteenth Amendment be retained, but that an additional amendment to the Constitution permitting states to manufacture, transport, and sell liquor within their borders, be enacted. By this means, he declared, the return of the saloon can be avoided and the states be intrusted with the decisions of determining whether they will be dry or wet.

That an advisory committee to the national committee be created, composed of three senators and three representatives, with three members of the national committee and the chairman of the national committee, that would manage the affairs of the party during the interval between national committee meetings. That the national committee meet once a year.

That the farm relief problem is vital to the interests of everyone, particularly "to our industrialists."

That unemployment and old-age insurance should be seriously studied.

That the Federal Trade Commission be empowered to determine whether a combination or merger is meritorious or desirable and that if it so decides then it should be permitted to issue certificates of immunity from criminal prosecution under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

That legislation be enacted which will make it possible for big business to promote mergers for the common good without being persecuted, and that much will be done as a result to reduce cost, and increase consumption.

That a bipartisan tariff commission be created and that it shall have extensive powers in fixing tariff duties. After the creation of this commission the tariff as a whole should never come before Congress again.

That the Democratic Party indorse the five-day week without diminution of weekly wages.

Challenge Opens

The resulting challenging debate was begun by Cordell Hull (D.), Senator from Tennessee, and once chairman of the national committee. Mr. Hull is a stanch dry and a vigorous upholder of the free trade philosophy.

Mr. Hull was moderate in language, but pointed notwithstanding. He opposed the stressing of the prohibition issue and insisted that the economic issues should be placed in the forefront.

Mr. Robinson followed and wasted no time in attacking the chairman's position.

"A crisis has been precipitated in the affairs of the Democratic Party, that was needless and unwisely brought on," he said. "There never was a time in the history of the party when it occupied a stronger position in the confidence of the people than it did up to the calling of this meeting.

"The National Committee is a managerial body. Any attempt on its part to instruct the national convention is to invite what every good Democrat should try to avoid—dissension and division."

Depend Upon Division

Mr. Robinson said that no one who favors the dry cause has suggested to the National Committee that it recommend a declaration in favor of prohibition be placed in the next party platform.

"If I had done such a thing," he said, "our chairman would have regarded my action as a needless stirring up of strife."

"The only way the Republicans can win is by depending upon division among the Democrats. Why at this meeting or any other meeting should this National Committee undertake to influence or anticipate for the national convention what its position shall be?

"I do not recognize Chairman Raskob's program as having relation to anything Thomas Jefferson enunciated. Is the Democratic Party to be pledged to a policy that as regards big business cannot be distinguished from the party in power?

"I repudiate the effort of the national chairman to submerge all other issues and bring up the one which he knows Democrats are divided on. We have known for a long time this issue was brewing. We hoped and prayed it would be averted. Why, 16 months before the national convention, should it be raised?

"The national convention will fix the platform and expect its candidates to run on that platform. We want a change in government. But we want a government to the interest of all the people. This is not the time to stir up strife among the Democrats. This is the time to advance upon the enemy and not upon one another.

"I have listened here today to appeals to interest the women of the country in the Democratic Party. The women of the country will not be interested in any party that stands for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. They are against that."

This statement aroused a storm of protest. Mrs. Mary Norton (D.), Representative from New Jersey, an ardent wet, obtained the floor and aggressively challenged Mr. Robinson, to the uproarious cheers of the audience.

Former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, the party's presidential candidate in 1928, came into the meeting hall at this point and was accorded a noisy welcome. Many delegates rose, but it was noticeable that a number of southern dry leaders did not get up. He was called on to speak and promptly did so.

"All this talk of influencing the national convention is all the bunk," said former Governor Smith. "No one can take any prerogatives from the national convention.

"I never heard the policies enunciated by Mr. Raskob before I heard them here. I don't know that I am for them all myself. But I am for his right to express them, and I regard the discussion here today as particularly helpful and healthy."

Former Governor Smith then closed on a note of "harmony" and this subject was taken up and elaborated on by Mr. Cox.

Following his address Mr. Raskob, for the third time during the day, took the floor and reading from the Manual of the Democratic Party declared that the National Committee had the right to "recommend policies for consideration of the national convention." He defended his course as in the interest of "building a strong party."

An elaborate plan of raising finances, submitted to the delegates in a printed pamphlet, was approved by the committee without debate and Mr. Raskob was authorized to put it into operation. It proposed raising $6,000,000. Of this $1,000,000 is the immediate goal, to be used for paying off the $625,000 deficit and furnishing adequate funds for the further functioning of the national headquarters here.

WOMEN MOTORISTS MORE CAREFUL IN 1930

Women motorists are more careful than men, according to the 1930 Massachusetts accident report just announced by George A. Parker, Registrar of Motor Vehicles. Women drivers, constituting 20 per cent of the total operators in Massachusetts, were only 8.4 per cent of the number figuring in 36,301 accidents, while men, who totaled 80 per cent of the licensed operators, were 91.6 per cent of those in accidents.

It is shown that women drivers were responsible for 53 per cent of the accidents in which they were involved, while men were at fault in 42 per cent of theirs. The report is considered the most comprehensive and complete analysis of motor accidents ever made in Massachusetts. It also shows that 81 fatalities were caused by operators while under the influence of liquor.

FALL RIVER PLANT TO REOPEN MONDAY

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 5 (AP)—The American Printing Company announced today that No. 2 mill of its cotton division, which, with the four other mills of the division, has been closed since last June, would reopen Monday on an adjusted wage scale. The mill employs about 400.

Nathan Durfee, vice-president of the company, said the shutdown was the longest in the history of the plant.

LESS GOLF AND MORE WORK, NASH'S ADVICE

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6 (AP)—Less golf and more industry is the receipe of Charles W. Nash, veteran automobile manufacturer, for prosperity. He addressed Commercial Club members here last night.

"You can't get over eight years of inflation in six months," Mr. Nash said. "Work and courage are prime needs in American business today."

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Forequarter Lamb	15c lb
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Fresh Fowl (all sizes)	35c lb
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Fancy Bacon (whole pieces)	28c lb
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Bond Sweet Pickles Qt. Jar	33c

Fresh Fish . . . Fresh Vegetables

Deliveries made in Bedford, Lexington, Waltham

OIL INTERESTS PROPOSE TO KEEP ISSUE AT FRONT

Filibuster Is Said to Have Left the Tariff Project in Good Position

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 6 — When Elmer Thomas (D.), Senator from Oklahoma, filibustered out the morning hours of the last day of Congress, shutting out several important matters of legislation, he put the oil tariff issue in a conspicuous position where its advocates now intend to keep it until the next Congress votes on such a tariff.

Although some who want a protective duty on oil feel Mr. Thomas prejudiced rather than helped the oil case in the Senate by his action, they stand ready to join with him in planning an educational campaign to keep the issue before the public eye.

The leader of the oil tariff group in the House, Homer Hoch (R.), Representative from Kansas, is confident the sharp action taken by 15 oil Republicans in absenting themselves from the party caucus has called the attention of his party to the necessity for action.

If this is followed up by an energetic educational campaign throughout the summer and fall by members of both parties interested in oil protection Mr. Hoch believes the next Congress will place a duty on oil imports to equalize the difference between foreign and domestic production costs.

Passage by the House of the Garber resolution, authorizing an investigation by the Federal Tariff Commission into the difference in production costs in the oil industry, has started a survey, he says, which will give the next Congress accurate information on which to base a tariff.

Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, shares Mr. Hoch's confidence. "If the issue is kept alive," he said, "there is every reason to expect prompt action by the new Congress. And we intend to do everything possible to keep it alive."

Mr. Thomas does not place the same confidence in the tariff commission investigation. He does not believe its scope is sufficient to provide Congress with facts on the joint ownership of the major oil companies which he considers essential to oil legislation.

"There can be no possible legislation to regulate or tax the oil industry," he declared, "until such time as the Congress has authentic facts to support such legislation. And those facts can be secured only by a congressional committee."

Administration to Help Solve the Oil Problem

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—The Administration has thrown its weight behind efforts to harmonize oil imports with domestic production.

President Hoover informed the governors of five oil states yesterday that Secretary Lamont was seeking an agreement for big importers to cut down the inflow to aid domestic producers.

Announcement of the action by the Administration came after a futile campaign by producers to gain virtually the same end through legislation.

Chairman Wilbur of the oil conservation board made the President's message public after independent producers had appealed to him by telephone to call a conference to solve the problems of the industry.

President Hoover's message was sent to the governors of Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and California, who yesterday telegraphed to him, urging a conference.

The reply, Secretary Wilbur said, indicated this method would be followed rather than a conference at this time.

POLICE SOCIETY URGES CIVIL SERVICE BILL

More than 450 members of the Massachusetts Police Association, through the personal solicitation of the legislators of their districts, will help the association's legislative committee in its efforts in behalf of House Bill 628. This bill provides that all detectives appointed to the district police and fire inspectors of the Massachusetts Department of Public Safety, be certified by the Civil Service Commission after examination.

Action was taken at the meeting of the directors of the association at the Parker House, Wednesday, where it was stated that Maj.-Gen. Alfred F. Foote, Commissioner of Public Safety during the last ten years, has transferred men from the state police patrol to the district police force.

ART MUSEUM OFFICIAL NAMED

William James, Boston painter, has been appointed chairman of the council of the School of the Museum of Fine Arts to succeed Edmund C. Tarbell, who recently resigned. Mr. James was a painting instructor for several years, and has more recently served on the council of which he now becomes chairman.

The Vancouver Daily Province

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Public Buying on Gain Retail Reports Show

BETTER buying on the part of the public is reported by retailers. Gains in sales have been noted the last few days, as compared with the early days of last month. While buying is still under the level of a year ago, there is confidence that, weather permitting, March volume will make a favorable comparison with March, 1930.

Jobbers are reported to be operating more freely, especially in textile lines. It is felt that prices of textiles are gaining stability.

Canadian Women Urged to Aid Peace

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO—That the women of Canada should interest themselves in the problems of women of other countries, is the opinion of Mary L. Bollert, Dean of the University of British Columbia, given during an address here. Canadian women should be alive to world problems especially those affecting womanhood. She spoke of the Pan-Pacific Women's Association, which has as its aim the promotion of good will, understanding, and sympathy among the women in countries bordering on the Pacific.

"Thoughtful people feel that this is the time to get together to strive to understand each other, so that the horrible situation which arose in Europe will not be repeated on the Pacific rim," she said. "There is a need for seeing beneath the surface, and tackling those problems which need serious thought."

More than two-thirds of the people, she added, live on the Pacific rim. These are linked together by an ocean which is no longer a great barrier but a "great unifier." It is imperative that they understand one another's viewpoint. Honolulu has wisely been chosen as the headquarters of the Pan-Pacific Union, as a setting for Pan-Pacific conferences, because it was regarded as "the cross-roads of the Pacific."

Buck Is Only a Good Dog, but He Got His Diploma

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTLAND, Ore.—Now that Buck has completed the requirements of public education in the State of Oregon, as designated on his diploma, he has returned to Eliot School in Portland for a post-graduate course.

Being the most popular member of the mid-year graduating class and perhaps the most devoted to the welfare of the school and all of its students, Buck has found it difficult to sever his allegiance to his alma mater. Besides, Elmer Gustafson, his master, is now attending Benson Polytechnic school, and Buck has little desire or need for a technical education.

Traffic policeman is Buck's chosen vocation. His beat is the busy street intersection adjoining Eliot School. At 8 a. m. each day he is on duty, with the assistance of Mike Lillis, patrolman of the Russell Street police station, helping boys and girls of Eliot School through the early morning traffic. He is at his post again at noon and in the afternoon when school is out.

Buck is the first dog, so far as known, who ever received an eighth-grade diploma in the State of Oregon. When he marched across the school platform to receive it, he was the most heartily applauded of any of the graduates, for Buck is known and loved by most of the residents of Albina district.

DARTMOUTH PLAQUE GOES TO BRONXVILLE

HANOVER, N. H., March 6 (AP)—The Dartmouth plaque, given annually to the preparatory school whose graduates get the highest average as Dartmouth freshmen, has been awarded to Bronxville, N. Y., High School. Announcement of the award was made yesterday by Prof. Charles Lingley, dean of freshmen.

The Bronxville delegation, which averaged more than 75 per cent in all courses, comprises Emerson Day, John H. Peth and Louis Palmer. The Riverdale Country School of New York was second, and the Utrecht High School of Brooklyn, third.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Ines A. Beals, Lewiston, Me.
S. M. Gulesian, Dorchester, Mass.
C. F. Flack, Cambridge, Mass.

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$300 deposited in $3 deposited a lump will grow monthly will in 65 months to 100 months grow to

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WAGNER TO BEGIN JOB INSURANCE STUDY AT ONCE

Senate Committee Plans Survey of Systems Now in Effect

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 6—The Senate Select Committee on Unemployment Insurance, authorized as one of the last acts of the Seventy-first Congress, will commence its study immediately, Robert F. Wagner (D.), Senator from New York, announced today. March 13 has been set for definite organization, he said.

The committee, whose task is to evolve recommendations for national unemployment insurance legislation, will divide its work into three phases. It will include surveys of systems of unemployment insurance now in effect in other countries, systems used in factories in this country, and a study of theoretical material arranged by industrialists, labor leaders and economists.

No extensive traveling will be necessary, Mr. Wagner thought. For the most part, he said, necessary information regarding foreign systems can be secured without actually visiting them.

Referring to the various phases of the projected study he explained that all leading industrial countries but the United States have unemployment insurance systems.

"Experiences of these countries, about 16 in number, in conducting such systems will be studied," he said, "with a view to avoiding pitfalls they have met and with a view to determining the efficacy of the various systems.

"The examination of systems maintained in certain individual factories of various industries in this country will be made, particularly from the standpoint of their experience during the present period of depression as well as from the standpoint of the general benefits obtained through them.

"Industrials, labor leaders and outstanding economists will be heard as witnesses on the part that the state governments should play in unemployment insurance and on the part the Federal Government should take. Such systems are being considered in some states, though in none has such a system been set up."

At the same time Mr. Wagner reported that definite progress has been made in his effort to induce the individual states to adopt long-range planning of public works as an aid to the stabilization of business.

Since the middle of February, when the theory of planning and timing public construction became part of the policy of the Government as a result of the enactment of Mr. Wagner's bill, he has been in communication with the governors of the various states with a view to placing similar legislation upon the statute books of every state.

"The response," he said, "has been encouraging. Seventeen governors have indicated such interests and approval of the plan that in all probability their states may be expected to take action on it. In eight states, the proposal has already been referred to legislative committees and special commissions."

Rochester Plans Study

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 6—Jess T. Hopkins, newly appointed manager, placed the Rochester Demonstation Central Employment Bureau in motion, on Wednesday, when he leased offices and set April 1 as the opening date for an experiment expected to stand as a model for the nation. Although officially responsible to a committee from the State advisory Council, the demonstration will be unrestricted in the scope of its investigations of unemployment. It will last from three to five years, depending upon time required to collect data. Information will be public and thus open for use by any city.

DRY LAW REPEAL BILL IS REJECTED

HARTFORD, Conn., March 5 (AP)—The prohibition question, a subject which had provoked several clashes in the House and Senate the last fortnight, again dominated proceedings today. The Senate rejected in concurrence, 20 to 12, a bill to repeal the state enforcement act. The House received through Representative Citron, (D)., minority leader, a petition for a state referendum at the general election next year.

Three questions were proposed in the petition. One was for repeal of the state enforcement act, the second would ask Congress to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment and the third would ask Congress for a constitutional convention to act on the Eighteenth Amendment. The petition went to the committee on federal relations.

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GENUINE English FLOWER SEEDS

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ASK FOR CATALOG

Chain Store Head Compares Systems

The efficient independent retail store is capable of competing against the chain store and in many instances its profits exceed those of the chain store, Charles F. Adams, president of the First National Stores, told the legislative committee on Mercantile Affairs, yesterday.

Mr. Adams appeared in opposition to a bill which provides for regulating retail sales of goods, wares, merchandise and commodities, and for licensing dealers who sell these products. Only the inefficient independent store is being put out of business by chain store competitors, Mr. Adams insisted.

Chain stores operate for the benefit of the consumer by reducing prices, Mr. Adams declared. He estimated that chain stores show an approximate annual saving of 13 per cent to the consumer.

He explained further that chain stores pay a great variety of taxes and use local banks for deposits. In reply to criticisms that chain stores would soon monopolize the retail trade, Mr. Adams said that there were 1,500,000 retail stores in the country, of which less than 150,000 were operated by chain store groups. There are only 8000 chain store organizations, he said.

Mansfield Folks to Visit Mansfield

Amity between the peoples of old England and New England, which developed rapidly during the observances of the tercentenary celebration of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, last year, is to be fostered again this year.

William A. McIsaac, general agent of the United States Lines, in Boston, announces that the people of Mansfield, England, accepting the invitation of the residents of Mansfield, Mass., to visit the community here, plan to make up a party for a good will tour and come here next July.

The group is to sail from Southampton on the Leviathan, July 14, arriving at New York six days later. Remaining in New York three days, the group will then proceed to Buffalo, with a visit to Niagara Falls, arriving at Boston July 26. The group goes to Mansfield the same day. Receptions will be held there and on July 28 the party will leave for Providence and thence New York, sailing again July 29, on the George Washington.

MAPLE SUGAR HARVEST BEGINS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 5 (AP)—Unusual winter conditions favorable to an early maple sugar season in this vicinity were reported today and a few farmers whose trees are accessible are already tapping them with a good flow of sap. For the most part, however, farmers are unable to take advantage of prevailing conditions because of the depth of snow, and it is said that sugaring on that account will not open until about March 20. It is said that the outlook is for a good crop.

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Use Wright's Silver Cream to lighten many of your cleaning and polishing tasks. This soft, smooth paste is a quick and efficient cleanser for porcelain, tile, enamel, white paint, mirrors, windows and glassware. Restores and preserves the lustre of any hard, polished surface. Write for free interesting booklet of uses.

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FURNITURE BY DE LONG

CHICAGO POLICE URGED TO BLOCK CRIME SOURCES

Citizens' Committee Report Asks Better System of Welfare Work

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, March 6—Crime prevention must receive more attention from the police department, it is declared by the Citizens' Police Committee in the latest installment of its report on two years of study.

The committee recommends the assembling of the present "disassociated and disorganised police units of a welfare character, under a single responsible head, who will reorganize them along lines calculated to improve the results."

Three agencies of the department, the report says, mark the point of development which crime prevention has reached in Chicago. These agencies are the police probation officers, the women police and the unemployed boys' bureau. Each has been separately established and all act independently of one another. The committee points out that the department is not urged to set up merely another social welfare agency, but to cut out a new field for itself.

This field can be reached by the police better than any other agency because of their great number and continuous, direct contact with the public, which will enable them to deal effectively with unsatisfactory home environment, unemployment, poverty and "similar conditions believed to have some relation to criminal conduct."

Most juvenile delinquency is recorded in a zone consisting of 21 of the 41 police districts and the committee recommends that the crime prevention activities of the police department be concentrated in this zone.

The boys' employment bureau is criticized because its records show that of thousands of boys placed in jobs, only a dozen or so were boys with police records. The police should not engage in a general employment business, the report says, but should keep their work to crime prevention, which means that boys who have made some missteps should be taken care of and set on the right road.

ROOM AND BATH WITH MEALS now $5.00 UP daily

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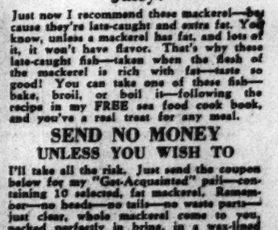

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FRANCE'S ACTION HELPS PROGRESS OF DISARMAMENT

Senate Backs Arbitration Act—War's 'Pretexts' Being Withdrawn

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, March 6—The French Senate's unanimous ratification of the General Act and recognition of the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice, following shortly upon conclusion of the naval limitation agreement with Italy, is considered to mark still another step in preparation for next year's disarmament conference.

France is the first great power to subscribe to the general arbitration agreement which was adopted at the 1928 Assembly of the League of Nations largely through the influence of the French delegates who consider it the best available substitute for the Geneva protocols of 1924. The Chamber of Deputies approved these measures last June.

French adhesion to the World Court takes cognizance of the American reservations in this matter according to the Root formula.

Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, who championed ratification in the Senate, received an ovation no less enthusiastic than was given him in the Chamber of Deputies earlier this week when he made a general exposition of France's foreign policy.

Completion of Pact

Explaining the significance of the General Act M. Briand declared: "The Pact of Paris condemned war. It suppressed the battlefield but did not establish a judge. The General Act establishes this judge and thus completes the Pact of Paris. Having declared peace France intends to consolidate peace."

Referring to the coming disarmament conference M. Briand said: "When 60 nations meet next year it will be a great event. It will be in their power to make the necessary gesture which will give confidence to the world. The whole world will say, if they will it, war will be no longer possible. Representatives of France will not fail in their duty.

The principal orators in the discussion, which could hardly be called a debate because there was practically no opposition, were men who have represented France at Geneva.

Putting Peace in the Law

Among the notable speakers was Henri de Jouvenel, who said: "France is going to withdraw from war its last pretexts. After having put war outside the law it is going to put peace in the law. This ratification will give us the right to say to other countries who come to the disarmament conference, 'Do you wish equality in armaments? then accept equality of duties.'" M. de Jouvenel expressed the hope that the League of Nations would establish an international army for the maintenance of peace.

The General Act provides for the application of conciliation to all disputes with judicial settlement for those of a legal character and arbitration in cases which cannot be settled by legal means.

Victor Berard, Senator, remarked in the course of the discussion that although political questions are not supposed to fall within the jurisdiction of the World Court, the definition which Frank B. Kellogg, American member of the Court, has given to political affairs is so wide that practically all affairs can be considered political.

The Senate also approved the arbitration pact between France and Portugal.

Jump in Income Tax Is Proposed

Suggestion for a flat 10 per cent increase in the present State income taxes the proceeds to be turned over to the cities and towns to aid in relief from recent unusual expenditures for public welfare, was made to Gov. Joseph B. Ely today by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston.

At the conference, in addition to the Mayor and Governor, were Henry F. Long, tax commissioner; Gaspar Bacon, president of the Senate; Leverett Saltonstall, speaker of the House; Samuel Silverman, Boston corporation counsel, and Rufus S. Carven, city auditor.

The proposed increase would be for one year only and would be payable to the cities and towns on the basis of their last returns. It is estimated the increase would raise in the State about $4,500,000, of which the City of Boston would receive about $1,000,000.

Mr. Long and Mr. Silverman will meet and draft a bill embodying the ideas proposed at the conference. The present tax rate is 1½ per cent on salaries, 3 per cent on gains, and 6 per cent on interests.

Stimson Says Pact Aids General Treaty

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—The Franco-Italian naval agreement was viewed today by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, as eliminating a possible obstacle to the success of the world disarmament conference next year at Geneva.

The agreement encourages the United States, he said, to hope there is more prospect of success in that conference than there would have been if the British-Franco-Italian negotiations had ended in failure.

The text of the agreement was delivered to the State Department today by the British Embassy, but Mr. Stimson said he was not prepared to disclose the details.

He added that the document would not be made public in Washington until he had received word the American Government was free to publish it.

'GAS' TAX INCREASE MEASURE APPROVED

The Joint Ways and Means Committee reported in the House of Representatives this afternoon a bill increasing the gasoline tax 1 cent per gallon, to provide $10,000,000 for highway construction and $1,500,000 for a new building for the State Department of Public Works.

The increased gas tax would be effective beginning May 1 of this year, and end April 30, 1935. In connection with the highway and public works building construction short-term notes are to be issued for $11,500,000 for a four-year period, and must be paid by April 30, 1935.

POLICE TELETYPE EXTENSION

The police teletypewriter system will be extended from Boston across Massachusetts to the New York State line, according to E. A. Stewart of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, chief speaker at the meeting of the Massachusetts Chiefs of Police Association, at the American House last night. He said that his company had arranged to put the system into operation, and that it would connect with those of New York and Connecticut.

Income Expected to Take Up Deficit

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 6—Leaders of both Senate and House finance committees expressed confidence yesterday that there will be no necessity for an increase in federal taxation in spite of the threatened $50,000,000 treasury deficit.

Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, predicted business would pick up soon enough to take care of the deficit by providing increased treasury revenues. Sales have already begun to pick up, he said.

William R. Wood (R.), Representative from Indiana, echoed Mr. Smoot's encouraging forecast. He cited negotiations now under way for additional loans to Germany and Italy as indicating the fundamental strength of American finances.

Increasing customs receipts and higher returns from income taxes, he thought, would eliminate the deficit and obviate the threatened necessity for increasing the income tax rate.

BERLIN FIRM EXTENDS FIELD

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., March 6 (By U. P.)—H. Reyss, director of the Siemens Schukertwerke Electrical Company of Berlin, arrived yesterday to establish a new distributing branch here.

BRITAIN'S ARMY TO SAVE £570,000 IN 1931 BUDGET

Air Expenditure, However, to Total £250,000 More Than in 1930

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 6—British Army estimates, like the naval figures just published, reveal today that expenditures in 1931 will be £570,000 less than last year. Both totals are the lowest since 1922. But the air force, which thus takes predominance over the two older branches of the service, will receive £250,000 more.

In announcing the air estimates, Lord Amulree points out that the British air fleet still ranks only fifth among the world's air powers, and he expressed the hope that the forthcoming disarmament conference will bring about a general reduction in air armaments, the rapid development of which the world over, the British Government views with profound disquiet. The Government further hopes the disarmament conference will remove the present serious disparity between the British air force and foreign air services.

The army will spend this year a total of £39,930,000. The air force will expend £18,100,000. Thomas Shaw, Minister for War, has experienced the greatest difficulty in cutting expenditures. The savings were largely possible because of the fall in commodity prices, and postponement of replacements last year has made possible savings this year.

Mr. Shaw's statement reveals that it is becoming increasingly difficult to recruit new soldiers. The inflow just manages to equal the outflow. The task of finding drafts necessary to maintain overseas garrisons has been accomplished only with great difficulty.

The chief item increasing the air estimates is the larger allowance for pay which is caused by the increased size of the force. The increase would have been larger but for economies in other items. Dominion and colonial contributions toward the air force are being increased to the sum of £155,000, payable toward the cost of the forthcoming African service.

Despite the increase in the strength of the air force since 1925, the gross total for 1931 remains substantially lower than the figure for 1925. Considerable sums are being paid to civil aviation. Only £50,000 go toward the airship service, to enable the works at Cardington to be kept open pending the Government's decision on the future policy of airship development. A much-reduced staff at Cardington is now carrying on auxiliary experiments in lieu of direct airship work.

Lord Amulree pays tribute to the work of the air force during the past year, particularly on the northwest frontier of India where six to eight squadrons were actively employed for the greater part of five months, in constant surveillance of the whole border territory.

Regarding technical progress, it is announced that 80 per cent of the aircraft are now equipped or shortly to be equipped with slotted wings, and parachutes are now available for every officer and man in the air. The army is also alert to technical progress, particularly regarding light armored vehicles.

French Air Insecurity Pointed Out in Chamber

PARIS, March 6 (AP)—If the "next war" began tomorrow, Charles de la Salle, Deputy, told the Chamber of Deputies today, not a single city in France would be secure against the airplanes of the enemy.

He spoke during discussion of a proposed measure authorizing the Government to subsidize French air lines to South America until Aug. 1, 1944, expending thereon not more than 80,000,000 francs (about $3,200,000), and to participate in the capital of the Aeropostale Company to the extent of 25 per cent.

M. de la Salle said France was weak in all departments of aviation and had only two hydroplane bases. He urged establishment of bases in Algeria and Corsica, pointing out that Italy has a hydroplane base in Sardinia.

Next Congress to Discuss Building Navy Up to Pact

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—A construction program to bring the United States Navy up to London treaty strength, salary legislation, and extension of line personnel benefits to the marine corps and staff corps of the navy, were outlined by Frederick Hale, chairman of the Senate Naval Committee today as subjects for consideration in the next Congress.

He regretted the session just ended failed to pass the construction bill favored by the Administration. The $20,000,000 provided for beginning 11 new destroyers and modernization of three battleships, he said, however, had taken care of about half what the Navy Department asked for the first year's construction under the treaty.

Train Crew Sentenced

MOSCOW, March 6 (AP)—M. Bagatsky, a locomotive engineer held responsible for a railroad wreck in Eastern Siberia, today was sentenced to be executed and 12 members of his train crew were sent to prison for three to 10 years. In the wreck inquiry government investigators contended that this and numerous similar incidents in the last year were the result of sabotage.

OVERCOAT NOT BAD FOR BOSTON JUNES

The task of deciding whether overcoats are needed in Boston in June has been put up to the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

A reader of The Christian Science Monitor in San Francisco wrote the chamber for data and street maps of this city, and asked "if overcoats are necessary in June" as they are in San Francisco in the evenings. The reader plans a trip to Boston this next June, and descriptive booklets of Boston and vicinity and maps were immediately sent. The information bureau wrote that "a light coat might be very desirable."

STRAW HIDES GIANT STILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—Mounted police, raiding a farm 20 miles east of Winnipeg, uncovered a giant still hidden underneath a straw stack. The still had a capacity estimated at 550 gallons. Two men were arrested in connection with the raid and released later on bail of $4000 each, pending their arraignment.

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SHIP COMPANIES SEEK TO STABILIZE RATE SCHEDULES

Cutting Between Atlantic Seaboard and Pacific Coast Continues

Since dissolution of the United States Intercoastal Conference about two weeks ago, resulting in widespread cutting of rates on many commodities shipped from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific coast via the Panama Canal, the major lines among the 15 odd intercoastal steamship companies, have been in accord in attempting to stabilize rates.

Under the conference arrangements, rates were made by the chairman of the conference. Under present conditions, the rates are made by the individual steamship companies, the figure depending on how badly each line needs business.

Officials of the American Hawaii Line, the Luckenbach, Panama Pacific, and Dollar Line have endeavored to conduct transportation of freight in an orderly manner to the end that a rate war be averted, pointing out that stabilizing rates tends against confusion and disorder, which works against the best interests of shippers and shipping companies alike.

West-bound rates have undergone a wide downward revision, the chief commodities affected being machinery, soap, insulated wire, manufactured products, etc. Eastbound rates which have not been affected to any extent until today are now involved in the cutting process. Effective today, rates on many commodities shipped from the Pacific Coast ports to Boston, Philadelphia, New York, etc., have been lowered by the four major lines.

Rates on canned goods, dried fruits, beans, etc., are cut 5 cents per hundredweight. Pulpboard and paper are the items moving eastward in the largest volume at the present time, say steamship men. These rates vary considerably, depending upon the character of the commodity. Car-lot weight limit has been reduced for the purpose of compiling ocean freight rates, it is stated.

Rates on greasy wool in bags have been cut 10 cents per hundredweight and the new rate is 90 cents. This cutting comes at the beginning at the seasonal movement of the clip to Boston, which is just got under way.

Some Arizona wool is already afloat en route to Boston, having been trucked from the Pheonix district to Los Angeles harbor for shipment. All shipment from the Pacific coast from today on will be at the new rate until further change is decided upon. About 35,000 tons of wool is estimated to have moved through the Panama Canal to Boston during 1930.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Society of Arts and Crafts: Supper and entertainment; motion pictures, "The Silversmith," and "The Last of the Wood Engravers"; Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street.

State Department of Education: Sixth in lecture series, auspices Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange; "General Real Estate Practice as Developed in the Past Thirty Years," by Warren F. Freeman of Warren F. Freeman & Sons; Room 15, State House, 7:45.

Junior Dramatic Club, Newton: Play, "The Charm School," Newton Center Woman's Clubhouse, Newton Center.

Lowell Institute: Sixth in lecture series on "The New British Empire," by Dr. William Y. Elliott; "The Dependent Empire: India and the Tropics—Exploitation or Trusteeship?"; Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Bryn Mawr Club: Meeting, address, "Conditions in Russia," by Dr. Susan M. Kingsbury, Bryn Mawr faculty; home of Mrs. Robert Walcott, 185 Brattle Street, Cambridge, 8.

Harvard University: Illustrated lecture, "Explorations at Mount Fairweather, Alaska," by H. B. Washburn Jr. '33; Living Room, Harvard Union, 8.

Field and Forest Club: Council meeting, 3 Joy Street, 6:15.

Lecture on "Unemployment—How It Can Be Solved" by Harry Kelly, Gilbert Hall, Tremont Temple, 8.

Dinner meeting, Cashiers' Association of Boston, Hotel Bradford, 6.

Concert by advanced students of New England Conservatory of Music, Brown Hall, 8:15.

Concert and dance, musical clubs of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Hotel Somerset, 8.

Dinner, La Société des 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—Ethel Hutchinson, pianist, 8:15.

Theaters

Shubert—"Nina Rosa," 8:30.
Majestic—"Trader Horn" (film), 2:30 p. m. and 8:30 p. m.
Tremont—Charlie Chaplin in "City Lights" (film). Continuous from 9 a. m.
Fine Arts Theater—The film, "Zwei Herzen in ¾ Takt." Continuous from 1 p. m.
Copley—"Heritage," 8:20.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: American Painting, Miss Schacht, 11.

Women's City Club of Boston: Luncheon, with Prof. Hallie Flanagan, English department, Vassar, guest of honor and speaker, on "The Part of the Theater in the Russian Five-Year Plan"; clubhouse, 45 Beacon Street, 12:30.

Wellesley College: Model League of Nations (second day); reports of commissions, Plenary Assembly, morning; report of European Union, with discussion of Briand's European Union, afternoon; Wellesley, all day.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Program of motion pictures; clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, 2:30.

Loew's State Theater: Motion picture, "The Circus," with Charlie Chaplin, auspices Junior Division, Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 10:30.

Mount Holyoke Club of Boston: Meeting, University Club, Stuart Street and Trinity Place, 2:30.

Symphony Hall: Dream pictures, "The Holy Land," by Branson de Cou, 2:30.

Illustrated bird lecture, auspices Audubon Society, ballroom, Hotel Statler, 2:30.

Twentieth Century Club: Luncheon; address, "European Prison Experiences," by Sanford Bates, Washington; 3 Joy Street, 1.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Take North Station 1:41 for Tower Hill.

Boston Northfield Club: Meeting, Room 7067, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 2:30.

Field and Forest Club: Take 2:30 train, South Station, for Waban to Wellesley Hills trip.

Boston branch, American Association of University Women: Meeting, speaking program by young women of near-by colleges; College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, 3.

Boston City Club: Motion picture, "Way Out West," auditorium, 14 Somerset Street, 2.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Lecture, Salon Français, state suite, 3. Bridge and fashion show, Proparvulis Club, ballroom and foyer, 2 to 5. Luncheon, Franklin School, Swiss Room, 1. Afternoon dance, Sheraton Room, 4:30 to 7.

Music

Jordan Hall—Bruce and Rosalind Simonds, pianists, 3 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Week days from 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day, except Monday, at 11 o'clock. Special Exhibitions. Eighteenth century French designs; blot prints by Alexander Cozens. Paintings by Joseph Lindon Smith. Portrait engravings by Nanteuil; modern woodcuts; loan collection of silver by Hester Bateman; exhibition of Wedgwood, Millet drawings.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest. Nineteenth century water colors. Old Master Drawings. Eighteenth century French painting and sculpture lent by Felix Wildenstein, Sir Joseph Duveen and the California Palace of the Legion of Honor; through March 9. Drawings and etchings by Goya. Loan Exhibition of Drawings and Water Colors by Gabriel Charles Gleyre. Through April 6.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4; admission free.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room, first editions of Daniel Defoe's works. In the Fine Arts Room, sketches by Virginia Lee Burton. Through March 7.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Forty-second annual exhibition of water colors by the Boston Society of Water Color Painters.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings and water colors by Mary S. Powers. Through March 7. Woodcuts by Ilse Bischoff. Through March 14.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 153 Newbury Street—Paintings, etchings and drawings by Hoyland B. Bettinger. Through March 10.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Oil paintings and chalk drawings by Robert Strong Woodward. Through March 9.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by the younger school of American and English etchers.

Lauson and Hubbard Gallery, 304 Boylston Street—An exhibition of the Boston Camera Club. Through March 14.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

STENODE RADIO DEVICE PROVES PRACTICABILITY

New Circuit Eliminates Interference—Makers Adopt Plan

By VOLNEY D. HURD,
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 5—Staticless radio reception is just around the corner holding the hand of its brother, non-interfering radio broadcasting.

This was made plain today, when Percy W. Harris, president of the American Radiostat Corporation and general manager of the British Radiostat Corporation, in an exclusive interview disclosed that set models from at least six leading manufacturers were now in radio clinics undergoing alterations to include the new stenode radiostat feature.

With the installation of this improvement, Mr. Harris predicts, the two great bugbears, static and interference, will have been summarily dealt with and the radio industry will enjoy another forward surge.

While the names of the manufacturers who are going to manufacture sets using the stenode radiostat circuit cannot be divulged at present, it is understood that they represent the largest producers of radio sets in the United States. One manufacturer, in fact, is said already to be tooled up for production of such a set.

Since this revolutionary radio development was first announced in the United States through the Monitor, much interest has centered as to the availability of the device for the public. Conservative estimates put it at at least a year. Thus the announcement by Mr. Harris is of particular import.

The writer had the privilege of visiting the laboratories of this organization last night, where a regular commercial production model of the stenode was demonstrated. This uses nothing but American apparatus, tubes and general circuit practices, with the addition of the stenode device. The receiver is an improvement over the British model both in selectivity and ease of handling.

The first stenode receiver shown in the United States was rather complicated from a tuning viewpoint and engineers who came to scoff found additional ammunition in the fact that while the set might work it would be too complicated to make cheaply or for the public to handle.

The writer sat down to an American factory production model last night which had but a single tuning control and had no difficulty in combing the broadcast band up and down with the same ease the present-day sets allow. Not only that, but a quick survey of the receiver showed it to be remarkably simple, possible of production at a cost well within reason and capable of successful competition with the present type of sets from a price viewpoint.

The amazing thing was a demonstration of both the selectivity and quietness of the set. Station WABC is located but 10 miles from the laboratory. A powerful station, it covers several degrees on the dial of the sharpest present-day sets which were there for comparison. Station WENR is but a single wavelength from this station and is located in Chicago. Ordinarily it cannot be tuned in through WABC and at best it produces mush. In addition the background noise or static one hears when the sensitivity of a good present-day type of set is turned up, makes any program from WENR undesirable for listening in New York.

Last night the writer was able to tune directly to WENR without the slightest trace of WABC coming through, and with the music so clear from this Chicago station that it was thought to be a local until the announcement was made. There was absolutely no background noise.

Take any modern radio receiver and turn up the sensitivity to full and then start after distant stations. A steady roar accompanies the trip around the dial, and, when a station is heard, in eight out of ten cases it is too noisy to be really enjoyed as good radio entertainment. When the stenode sensitivity is turned up to full the set is so quiet that it actually sounds "dead," that is, as though the antenna and ground had been disconnected. The dial turns along and then suddenly a station pops in as sharply as the crack of a whip.

Chain of Aviation Clubs Is Proposed

Steps toward the establishment of Boston's link in a nation-wide chain of private aviation clubs were taken yesterday by a group of New England men gathered at the Copley-Plaza to discuss the matter. John S. Reeves, national committee chairman, and others officially prominent in aeronautics were present.

The plan to link up private aviation clubs has in view the possibility of the Boston unit being able to utilize the conveniences of other clubs. This privilege would include checksigning, plane service, restaurant accommodations and so forth.

If the national organization adheres to its present intention, it is said that aviation clubs will be scattered throughout the country with Boston forming the eastern end of the loop. Similar agitation has been started in several mid-western cities, notably Chicago, and an affiliated group of flyers has so far progressed as to have a club within six weeks of completion.

Boston's club, as tentatively outlined, will be completely equipped with everything pertaining to flying. The current idea is to erect a clubhouse with sleeping and dining accommodations for upward of 50 guests.

It is reported that interest in amateur flying is mounting rapidly throughout the country, and that in the near future every city with a population above 75,000 will have private fields with all needed facilities for pilots and planes.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday, probably followed by snow Saturday night; not much change in temperature; moderate west or northwest winds; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 28.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: cloudy and somewhat colder tonight, with probably snow flurries in north portions; Saturday generally fair.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Saturday; increasing cloudiness, probably followed by snow Saturday night; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate west and northwest winds over south portion, and moderate northeast backing to north and northwest over north portion; mostly overcast weather tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Mar.6	Max. Mar.5		8 a.m. Mar.6	Max. Mar.5
Albany	32	40	Memphis	50	60
Atlantic City	36	44	Miami	54	62
Boston	34	38	Montreal	..	34
Buffalo	26	36	Nantucket	30	34
Calgary	26	..	New Orleans	54	66
Charleston	48	54	New York	34	40
Chicago	32	34	Philadelphia	36	46
Denver	12	22	Pittsburgh	26	36
Des Moines	30	34	Portland, Me.	32	36
Eastport	30	32	Portland, Ore.	36	54
Galveston	60	64	San Francisco	54	68
Hatteras	42	52	St. Louis	34	46
Helena	18	28	St. Paul	20	32
Jacksonville	46	58	Seattle	36	48
Kansas City	30	44	Tampa	48	60
Los Angeles	52	68	Washington	38	48

High Tides at Boston

Friday 12:43 p. m., Saturday 1:08 a. m.
Height of tides 11 feet, 11 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:09 p. m.

ODD FELLOWS ELECT OFFICERS

The Grand Encampment of Massachusetts, I. O. O. F., held its annual session yesterday in Ford Hall, Boston, with Grand Patriach Fred O. Green, presiding. There were 350 representatives present, and the Grand Encampment degree was conferred on 45.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Francis E. Stoddard of Gardner, grand patriach; Charles E. Lowell Jr. of East Milton, grand high priest; George H. Fuller of Boston, grand scribe; George W. Hall of Lawrence, grand treasurer. Oscar A. Marden was elected trustee of funds for three years. It was reported that there are 87 encampments in the State.

COACHES' SALARIES DECLARED NORMAL

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 6 (AP)—To an inquiry as to salaries of athletic coaches at Yale in relation to salaries paid professors, Yale alumni weekly said today that professorial salaries range from $6000 to $9000, with a few specials at $10,000, and that no athletic coach receives over the normal professorial maximum. Only one receives $9000, the next highest $8000, and the other salaries scale down from that.

RETIREMENT BILL LOSES

CONCORD, N. H., March 6 (AP)—The House of Representatives yesterday killed a measure which would establish a state system of retirement for teachers, a bill which would make it illegal to pick wild flowers and one which would provide $150,000 for changes in the state library building in Concord.

Music in Boston

Percy Grainger

Last night in Symphony Hall, Percy Grainger played the following program: Prelude and Fugue, D sharp minor, by Bach; Sarabande, by Purcell; Sonata in D major by Scarlatti; A "Ramble" on Bach's aria, "Sheep may graze in safety when a goodly shepherd watches o'er them," by Mr. Grainger (first performance in Boston); a Bach Prelude and Fugue in A minor (not from the "well-tempered Clavichord); Prelude, Aria et Finale by César Franck; a first performance in Boston of Mr. Grainger's "Handel in the Strand" (Clog Dance); a sailor shanty "One more day, my John" arranged by Mr. Grainger; Fauré's song "Nell" in pianoforte arrangement also by Mr. Grainger, and to close, a "March-Jig" ("Maguire's Kick") from an orchestration by Charles Villiers Stanford arranged for piano solo by Mr. Grainger.

Of late Mr. Grainger has been unusually fortunate in the construction of his programs, from the point of view of the listener who attends a concert for pure enjoyment. Of the numbers on the program last night, not one could be accounted either profound or oppressive, yet none was unworthy Mr. Grainger's attention. Of the A minor Prelude and Fugue he made a crispy brilliant composition, with entrances well defined and cadences nicely rounded. It was Bach in a scintillating mood. Brilliant also was prélude, Aria et Finale of Franck. Here Mr. Grainger evidently felt that power and quick dynamic contrasts were a satisfying method of expressing the ideas of the composer. Only in the Aria did Mr. Grainger allow a hint of sentiment. If at times we did not always agree with him, we nevertheless accord him a far from dull exposition of the piece.

Of "Handel in the Strand" Mr. Grainger wrote a program note, "The title was adopted in view of the fact that the composition seemed to reflect both Handel and English musical comedy." One may add that Mr. Grainger succeeded perfectly in presenting an amusing (and difficult) trifle. His setting of the sailor's shanty was happily accomplished, the more so because of its simplicity and freedom from (shall we whisper it?) the somewhat wearisome Grainger idioms. With "Maguire's Kick" Mr. Grainger appeared to entertain both himself and his audience . . . certainly he brought from the piano keys a seemingly endless array of quirks and flips and pigeon wings, to the evident delight of an audience which applauded him with unmistakable enthusiasm. It remains but to chronicle that there were encores given in the best Graingerian manner.

Gertrude Wieder

Last night in Jordan Hall, Gertrude Wieder, newcomer to Boston, sang the following program, to the sympathetic accompaniments of Stuart Ross: Beethoven, "The Heavens Are Telling"; Bach, "Es ist Vollbracht" from "Johannes Passion"; Handel, "Dank sei Dir, Herr"; Brahms, "Sind es Schmerzen, Sind es Freuden?" "Denn es Gehet dem Menschen" from "Vier Ernste Gesänge," "Botschaft"; Strauss, "Traum durch die Dammerung" and "Standschen"; Max Bruch, "Penelope's Trauer" from "Odysseus"; Gretchaninoff, "Weeping Willow Tree"; Tchaikovsky, two songs, "Nur wer die Sehnsucht Kennt" and "Ob Heller Tag"; Marisu Bauer, "Faun Song" (Mss.); Helen Mary Brown, "Night" and "Song of the Heart," by Rosamond Johnson.

Miss Wieder disclosed a contralto voice of great richness and no little power. It was rather obvious that she was hoarding it during the early numbers on her program. Although the deeper tones were full and dusky hued in "The Heavens Are Telling," the top notes were restricted and of diminished value. The Bach number she sang with dramatic feeling, and with fine regard for the curve of both melodic line and text. In "Dank sei Dir, Herr," by Handel, one began to glimpse the possibilities of Miss Wieder's voice and the extent to which her interpretative power might carry her. Of this song she made much, although one continued to feel that the singer was not at her best, but as the program progressed there came increasing confidence in her powers. Miss Wieder was cordially received by an audience small in numbers, but in warmly appreciative mood.

C. M. S.

Harvard University Orchestra

A lively and interesting concert was given by the Harvard University Orchestra (Pierian Sodality of 1808) in Paine Hall, Cambridge, last evening when G. Wallace Woodworth, conductor, led his string players through an excellent program of chamber music. A brief piece with a long title by Hindemith, "Ein Jäger aus Kurpfalz der reitet durch den grünen Wald," represented the only modern excursion; Bach and Corelli filled the balance of the evening. It is perhaps quite natural that with Mr. Woodworth at the helm, the orchestra should be playing Bach; what better musical fodder he might feed his young players we do not know.

Malcolm H. Holmes, assistant conductor of the orchestra, was the soloist in Bach's Concerto in E major for violin, playing with commendable brilliance, phrasing and style. If occasionally one felt that the strings behind him were momentarily—or for even a longer time—a bit too vociferous to give him full scope, one realized too that it is never difficult to make an amateur orchestra play loudly; the biggest stumbling block to professionalism in such a group is to get them to play softly enough. And this latter they did achieve many times, especially during the second concerto of the evening, that in D minor for harpsichord and strings, which piece by Bach enlisted the suprisingly effective playing of Ralph Kirkpatrick as soloist. Of course Mr. Kirkpatrick is not another Landowaks—at the moment at least—but he displayed to his listeners a suave, skillful technique, facile brilliance, depth of tone as well as a shimmering fragility, and an alert musicianship which was a pleasure to encounter.

Hindemith's music is too brief to be more than an impression of what must have been a very fast ride, and, in the current manner, a dissonant one. The score calls for flute, oboe, clarinet and strings, and if it was not an exciting masterpiece of modern writing it did nevertheless lend a pleasant fillip to an otherwise classical evening.

The orchestra played Corelli's Concerto Grosso, No. 8, to initiate the program. Here they showed the present qualities of the group, vigor, response, good though of course not faultless attack, clear orchestral tone, and a general manner of musical awareness which is a direct reflection of the growing popularity of orchestras in secondary schools and in colleges in this country. Yet to point out that Mr. Woodworth has good material at hand is not to detract from his acknowledged abilities. The players depend on him throughout, and he last evening showed his customary skill, warmth of interpretation and zest.

C. S. B.

DARTMOUTH ALUMNI TO HEAR DR. HOPKINS

Dr. Ernest Martin Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, will be the chief speaker at the annual dinner of the Dartmouth Alumni Association of Boston, which will be held in the ballroom of the Hotel Copley-Plaza tomorrow at 6:30 p. m. Preliminary returns indicate this will be the most largely attended Dartmouth function of a non-athletic character held in Boston for years.

In addition to the address by Dr. Hopkins, Prof. Charles R. Lingley, this year dean of freshmen and director of admissions, in the absence of E. Gordon Bill, will tell some of his experiences in his new post, and Dean Chamberlain, Dartmouth director, will relate incidents of his trip to the Leland-Stanford football game.

Drive for Alien Laws Is Proposed

An intensive drive to get the recommendations regarding aliens, made by the Fish investigating committee, passed into law is to be undertaken by a number of patriotic organizations throughout the United States. It is hoped to reach some 10,000,000 people in the course of the next few months, Edward H. Hunter, secretary of the Industrial Defense Association, Inc., of Boston, declared.

The intention is first to organize the campaign so that all the societies concerned will work on parallel lines, he said. Then personal letters will be sent to the members and a series of public meetings arranged. Mr. Hunter hopes the result will be legislation in the next Congress to bring the Fish recommendations into effect.

The chief activities of the Industrial Defense Association will be devoted to counteracting the work of the American Civil Liberties Union, one of Moscow's "subsidiaries," Mr. Hunter declared. He expects the Union to make a great effort in the next few months to defeat the Fish recommendations. Hence he calls upon "all patriotic American citizens, and particularly the officers of patriotic, military, industrial and fraternal organizations and associations to support the Fish committee in their attempt to make this a better country in which to live and rear real American children."

HIGH TIDES DRIVE BIRDS TO MARSHES

Flocks of birds, including blackbirds, starlings and sparrows, were seen yesterday on the Mystic River marshes in Medford below the Cradock Bridge to Fellsway Bridge at Wellington after the three high tides.

Many motorists lined up on Mystic Avenue, the Fellsway Parkway and Riverside Avenue to see the river which was swollen to almost a mile in width, whereas it is not more than a few hundred yards wide under ordinary conditions.

NEW HAMPSHIRE WINS

WATERVILLE, Me., March 6 (AP)—A University of New Hampshire debating team won a judges' decision over Colby College last night after a debate on the question, "Resolved, that several states should enact legislation providing for compulsory unemployment insurance to which employers shall contribute." Colby upheld the affirmative.

POWER COMPANY 'WRITE-UP' SET AT $17,412,290

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—A federal trade commission accountant testified at a public utilities hearing today that there was a "write up" of $17,412,290 at the time the New England Power Association acquired the assets of its predecessor, the New England Company, in 1926.

The witness, R. E. Barnes, said the increase came to new valuations of common stock of the New England Company. He added that these stocks were recorded on the books of the company at $14,554,800 and that on the books of the association they were "written up" to $31,967,090.

Barnes testified that later the ledger value of the common was increased to $33,593,632.

Frank D. Cumerford, president of the New England Power Association, later issued a statement which he said explained the "so-called write-up." He said the stockholders of the old New England Company, which held properties of other companies, sold them to a new group, including New York interests, for a price in excess of the value carried on the books of the old company.

"The additional value placed on these assets by the new owners," he said, "represented largely a natural enhancement, but partly reflected earnings left in the company over a long period of years and not declared out in dividends. The books of the old company largely represented values determined 15 or 20 years ago. The new owners after careful reëxamination by engineers and other experts, invested $20,500,000 cash in the new company which was used for expansion purposes."

He reiterated testimony by other witnesses that control of the association rested in the hands of the International Paper & Power Company. At the time of the formation of the association, he said, International interests held only 25.8 per cent of the common stock but that later this was increased to approximately 35 per cent.

Kenneth A. Miller, commission accountant, today ended testimony in which he traced developments of companies which grew into the association.

Mr. Miller testified yesterday that the gross income of the New England Company during the 11½ years of its existence was $9,569,574 and out of this there was a net surplus of $1,504,232.

He said it earned 3.24 times its interest requirements and the amount available for preferred stock dividends was 2.44 times the requirements.

Mr. Miller said 55 per cent of the amount available for common stock dividends out of New England Company revenue was paid to stockholders and 45 per cent retained for reinvestment.

try them on the skeptic

A skeptic who writes for a well-known magazine said that all canned beans were ". . . mushy, white-livered things!"

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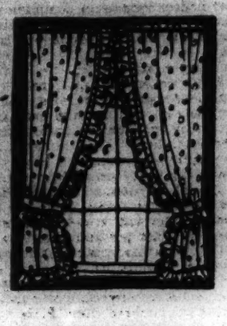

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BUS INTERESTS DEFY RAILROAD TAX ASSERTION

Show That They Already Pay 25 P. C. of Entire Motor Tax

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 6—Spokesmen for motor truck and bus interests presented their formal argument against additional taxation yesterday before the Interstate Commerce Commission, now investigating railroad-motor vehicle coördination.

At the previous hearing the Pennsylvania Railroad presented an ambitious program for rail and bus coördination on its own line, which, it said, would be put in operation shortly.

Pyke Johnson, national representative of the Automobile Chamber of Commerce, attacked the railroads' argument that taxation of buses and motor trucks should be imposed to give the rail carriers an "equality of opportunity." The railroads' argument is that the motor vehicles are now using public highways without paying taxes for the privilege; thus putting the railroads, their competitors, at a profound disadvantage.

Mr. Johnson approved federal regulation of the bus, opposed regulation of the truck as a common carrier, and "emphatically opposed" taxation for the purpose of equalizing competition. Such taxation, he said, would "deny the public the full economic use of the highways."

"Motor vehicle owners," he said, now pay annually more than $1,000,000,000 in special taxes alone, an amount equal to two-thirds of all of the annual costs of all of the highways in the United States. They pay all of the costs of all of the roads in the state highway systems of 21 states and all but 10 per cent of all of the costs of these roads for the country as a whole from special motor taxes alone. The increase in motor taxes has decreased railroad taxes devoted to state highways.

"Of the special taxes paid by motor vehicle owners, trucks and buses pay around 25 per cent of the total or about $250,000,000, although the vehicles are only about 12 per cent of the total registration."

They Have a Good Time and Learn Something in the Meanwhile

FINDING THE LINE BETWEEN WORK AND PLAY

Upper Row, Left to Right—Class in Cartooning Conducted by the Westchester County Recreation Commission. A Class in Art, Also Under Direction of the Commission, Takes to the Out-of-Doors. Bottom—Westchester County's $1,000,000 Building Wherein Are Centered All the Recreational Activities of the Commission.

New York County Puts to Test Hoover's Views on How to Play

Westchester Commission Conducts 18 Local Departments With County Center Seating 5000 Persons—Emphasis Is Laid on Cultural Recreation

By ETHEL C. INCE

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—"This civilization is not going to depend so much on what we do when we work as on what we do in our time off."

President Hoover once sent these words in a message to a group of recreational leaders to express his views on the importance of the use of leisure. Recreation, as a definitely organized factor in community activities for encouraging a constructive use of leisure, has been increasing steadily in importance until now not the least of modern problems is that of teaching people to play.

The question of recreation has not always been so serious. When the little town of Kahun was laid out in Egypt about 2500 B. C. to provide homes for the builders of one of the pyramids, its planners probably did not have any difficulty in providing for recreation. There were plenty of open spaces beyond the small groups of buildings, where workmen could assemble to enjoy themselves after their work was done.

The case of the twentieth century worker and his family is a different one. Increased technology makes work more mechanical and monotonous and the need for suitable diversion and change of interest becomes more necessary. The workers' family living amid complex urban surroundings needs the interests and opportunities for development it finds in recreational activities. Organization of community recreation has become a matter of public concern, sponsored by national and local groups.

Whereas only 41 cities in the United States reported organized playground activities in 1906-7, public recreation was established in nearly 1000 communities in 1929-30. The annual cost of playground maintenance in cities over 100,000 advanced from $904,000 to $23,648,000 in the same period and the membership of the National Recreation Association grew from 408 members to 14,538.

Shows Practical Results

This widespread interest in recreation and support of recreational activities has been reflected in many outstanding developments in various parts of the country. Among the most distinctive of them is that sponsored by the Westchester County Recreation Commission, which coöperates with 18 local community recreation commissions or departments in promoting leisure-time activities throughout the county. Although organized only seven years ago, the commission already has erected and operates a large county center with an auditorium seating 5000 persons and a stage that will accommodate many more.

The County Center is used not only for the annual music festival, for concerts, operatic, dramatic and other types of entertainment, but is the permanent headquarters of the Westchester Workshop, where lectures and classes on art, handicrafts and nature lore are conducted.

Emphasis on cultural forms of recreation is the chief characteristic of the project. Perhaps the keynote of the commission's program was expressed by its chairman, Mrs. Eugene Meyer, when she said that recreation must teach people to want "not things, but ideas." Organized recreation, Mrs. Meyer holds, should respect the freedom of expression, the individuality, the adventurousness of the people with whom it deals.

In line with this view, the activities sponsored by the commission cover such an extensive range that persons with widely different tastes may cultivate their talents and find congenial occupation for leisure hours. Indeed, its various projects constitute a kind of laboratory of possibilities in recreation which may be studied with interest by leaders and groups in that field in all parts of the country.

Goal, an Elaborate One

The fact that the commission's function is preëminently to organize a program of activities rather than to operate a group of play areas, together with the close coöperation between its members and the Westchester County Park Commission, are, George Hjelte, superintendent of recreation, said, chiefly responsible for the quality and success of its efforts. Mr. Hjelte was formerly superintendent of recreation in Los Angeles, the first city to organize public recreation activities 25 years ago.

"Organizing a community for recreation purposes has only recently come to be recognized as the principal work of recreation," he continued. "When we have provided the areas and improved them for forms of recreation of universal appeal, we have gone only halfway toward our goal. We must organize programs for utilizing the play spaces.

"Our policy in Westchester County is to make a demonstration of the organization of art, music, various departments of natural science, outdoor activities and athletics, by getting people together who are interested in these things and promoting the holding of spectacular events built around their interests.

"The Westchester County Recreation Commission views recreation as a problem of concern to county, city and village governments. It conducts a program for county-wide participation and coöperates with the 18 local community recreation commissions or departments within the county. The commission exercises the greatest care that its program does not in any way overlap the programs of these agencies, many of which were organized as a direct result of the commission's work in showing the desirability of community organization in this field."

A 12-weeks course of training for recreation leadership was given by the commission in the spring of 1930, when instruction in folk dancing, handicraft, social games, athletic organization, dramatic and theory of play was given to 56 prospective workers. In the fall an institute for recreation chairmen of school associations was held over a six-week period with an average attendance of 45 per session.

Conducts Dramatic School

The Westchester Drama Association, organized and sponsored by the commission, has been active in the promotion of the "little theater" movement in the county and 22 such groups are included in its membership.

To encourage the "little theater" movement, the commission organized the Westchester School of the Theater which held an eight-week term in the summer of 1930 with Prof. Albert R. Lovejoy, head of the Cambridge School of the Drama, as director. Courses were given in play production, play direction, scenic design and stage lighting.

About 13,000 persons attended the three programs of the Annual Music Festival at the County Center in May, 1930. The festival was directed by Albert Stoessel. The chorus, composed of 1500 singers representing 21 choral societies in as many communities in the county, was assisted by a professional symphonic orchestra and by Lucrezia Bori, Richard Crooks, Donald Pirnie, Palmer Christian, organist, and Percy Grainger, pianist.

The opening night of the festival marked the dedication of the new County Center and Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, delivered the dedicatory address. A special feature of the festival was an afternoon performance by a chorus and orchestra of 2200 public school children.

The Metropolitan Opera Company gave two performances at the County Center in December and the Detroit Symphony Orchestra held a symphony concert there in the same month.

The commission's summer camp projects include a camp for mothers with small children, which was said to be a novel feature in recreation work. Pageants, circuses, miniature aircraft tournaments, archery classes and a tournament; trace and field meets, swimming meets, sketching outings for artists, garden contests and hikes are among the activities sponsored by the commission.

The Westchester Workshop, headed by Mrs. Chester G. Marsh and organized in 1930, emphasizes the value of the arts, crafts and nature study as leisure interests and provides opportunities for creative expression and facilities for instruction and research.

Art for the Children

One of the very interesting projects of the workshop is the class in creative art for children, under the leadership of Mrs. Florence Cane. Mrs. Cane's class for children not only cultivates in the pupils the ability to do independent creative work, but provides a demonstration group where teachers from 15 local school systems learn new schoolroom methods.

In this way art teaching in communities throughout Westchester County is improved and reflects the new interests promulgated by the class. Other art classes conducted at the workshop are open to any residents of the county who wish to learn to express themselves in art. They include classes in sketching, painting, cartooning and commercial art.

The handicraft workshop includes classes in basketry, leather tooling, bookbinding, metal craft, woodwork, sewing, weaving, stenciling, block printing, batik, tied and dyed and other crafts. The Westchester County Arts and Crafts Guild has been organized and is conducting a survey of the status of arts and crafts instruction in public schools throughout the county.

One winter activity of the workshop is the collection and rebuilding by volunteers workers of toys which are turned over to the Children's Association for distribution to children of needy families.

The nature lore workshop conducts lectures, exhibits, discussion groups and special projects to stimulate interest in nature study. Each day of the week is devoted to a special subject and exhibits pertaining to it are displayed. A natural history survey of Westchester County has been started by amateurs at the workshop under the professional direction of experts who have volunteered their services.

MEDICAL GROUP'S FOOD 'APPROVAL' LABEL OPPOSED

Advertising Stamp Called Move to Put Name Before Public

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Protest against the recent practice of the American Medical Association of issuing its emblem as a sign of approval of certain commercially marketed food products which pass its investigation, was made by Dr. Andrew Gour, president of the American Medical Liberty League.

For nearly a year the physicians' association has been giving out a stamp with the words "Accepted, American Medical Association, Committee on Foods," to manufacturers who apply for and receive the committee's sanction for their products.

The first year of effort, however, has made but little imprint upon the advertising carried in publications of general circulation, according to a newspaper trade journal. It stated that a recent search through two leading magazines brought to light only one advertisement in which the A. M. A. emblem was displayed.

The results seem not to justify the hopes expressed in the weekly journal of the American Medical Association when the plan was launched a year ago. The magazine stated, "manufacturers have greeted with acclaim the permission to use on packages and in advertising the seal of the committee."

Even in the association's own journal, the results do not appear impressive. Recent issues have carried but few food advertisements and about half show the "seal of acceptance."

Efforts Unjustified

Dr. Gour said he regarded the efforts of the American Medical Association to make itself the arbiter of food advertisements and labels an unjustifiable attempt to put its own trade-mark before the public.

"I am convinced," he said, "that the policy is dictated by the fear of the organization that the allopathic practitioner is losing his hold on the people. As long ago as 1911 the association was told by one of its leading members at a convention that doctors should identify themselves with every public movement so that when the public thinks of any department of activity it would think of the doctor in connection with it. The present program is simply part of such an advertising campaign."

Dr. Gour said further that the American Medical Association does not content itself with passing on products voluntarily brought to its attention but, in Chicago, has taken the initiative in an attempt to compel several manufacturers of whole grain food products to change the names of their companies so that the word health would not appear in the title.

"In one case," said Dr. Gour, "the association objected to the use of the expression 'healtheries' in the name of the concern. In the other, it denied the right of a business man to use the phrase, 'health products,' to describe the nourishing quality of his foods. This man has spent $1100 already in defending the rights to his labels against the attempts of the American Medical Association to force him by law to give them up. This seems to me wholly unwarranted interference."

Little Effect on Advertising

A report commenting on the slow progress of the plan was printed in a recent issue of Editor & Publisher, a trade paper of the newspaper and advertising business.

"Although in effect for nearly a year (the plan) thus far has had little visible effects on the advertising columns of publications of general circulation," the magazine reported.

However, according to Raymond Hertwig, secretary of the A. M. A. committee, the emblem is used more frequently in the medical association's own publications. More than 400 foods have been submitted for tests, and 50 of these have been accepted.

While the plan is not aimed alone at foods which boast of highly nutritive and health-giving qualities, these foods so far appear to be the ones primarily under consideration. However, the rules of the committee have undergone several changes since last March when they were first announced and one regulation states that all foods merchandised under a label or advertised in any way may be tested.

In reviewing the activities of the committee, Mr. Hertwig finds that the "majority of manufacturers proved tractable to suggestions of the committee." In many cases manufacturers took issue with the committee, he says, but in no case was the committee "shown to be in error." Those manufacturers who remedied their "shortcomings" were placed on the accepted list and their advertising carried in the journals of the medical association.

They are entitled to the "Seal of Acceptance" both on their label and in their advertising. Those who refused to alter their product to conform to the committee standard are given a reasonable amount of time to do so, or penalized through publication of their names as having unacceptable products.

Legal Price-Fixing Wrong, Woll Says

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, March 6—Price-fixing legislation would work untold hardships on industry and commerce, and handicap many of those whom it is designed to protect, according to Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor.

Speaking at a luncheon at the Uptown Club, on March 4, Mr. Woll declared that the A. F. of L. was opposed to the Capper-Kelly bill "in principle and form, in intent and purpose." The bill recently passed the House of Representatives in amended form.

"I sometimes wonder if those who are so ardently advocating legislation that would give producers or manufacturers the right to control resale prices, regardless of title having been transferred to others . . . realize that by such legislation we enlarge the domain of monopolistic ownership and price control in a manner never heretofore conceived?"

More Firms, More Planes, More Miles, Is Report on Aviation Trade for 1930

Aeronautical Chamber Tells Hoover Year Showed Increase in Public 'Airmindedness'—Was Also Highest in Safety Factor

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 6—More airplane companies, more airplanes in transport service, more miles flown on scheduled trips, more passengers and more pounds of mail carried—this was the story of commercial aviation in 1930 as laid before President Hoover by representatives of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America yesterday.

Furthermore, 1930 showed the highest safety factor in any year on record. More than 3,000,000 miles were flown per casualty in the scheduled air transport lines, the President was told. More people were flying, and flying was safer than at any previous time in history.

Charles L. Lawrence, president of the aeronautical chamber, accompanied by Col. Clarence M. Young, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, and other officials of the chamber called on Mr. Hoover. While the aviation industry, like other businesses, has gone through a period of deflation, they said the 1930 record presented by Mr. Lawrence shows an unquestionable increase in air-mindedness on the part of the public.

Distance flown by all civilian and commercial aircraft increased from around 149,000,000 miles in 1929 to 164,793,000 miles in 1930. In 1929 there were 27 companies operating transport services on schedule; in 1930 there were 35. Planes in transport service in 1929 numbered 619; in 1930, 685. Miles flown on schedule increased from 20,242,891 in 1929 to 28,883,987 in 1930. The number of passengers grew from 165,263 to 385,910; the pounds of express from 197,538 to 236,798; and the pounds of mail from 7,006,930 to 8,005,201.

"Statistics for 1930 indicate that the air transport lines experienced a better year from the standpoint of safety than any previous period in their history," Mr. Young said, in giving records on the subject. "Private flying by individuals and by business organizations owning planes also extended mileage flown from 25,000,000 to 40,000,000."

The "deflation" of the industry showed itself in a marked decline in airplane production, from a total of 6024 planes in 1929 to 2684 in 1930, including civilian and military airplanes.

The Chamber of Commerce presented a list of requests and recommendations for the airplane industry. A special study should be made of army and navy needs so as to allow the industry to plan its production intelligently in advance, it was urged.

Aid for the Postmaster-General in his plans was also urged, and the aviation companies pledged themselves "to so lower costs of operation and improve the quality of service offered that we may be able to extend to the general public a transportation medium which will create a sufficient volume of traffic to permit the transport of air mail on a basis more economical to the Government."

Another recommendation made was that the extension of the system of federal airways by the Department of Commerce should be pushed.

NEW ZEALAND SPURS INTEREST IN MUSIC

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUCKLAND, N. Z. — Steps to counteract the serious effects of mechanical music upon the professional musicians of New Zealand have been taken in the institution of Music Week. This event was participated in by virtually all the musicians, who arranged an attractive series of concerts, special care being taken to appeal to young people.

Priscilla Specials for March

Plain Silk Dresses $1.50
Ladies' Cloth Coats, fur trimmed 2.00
Men's Three-Piece Suits 1.00

Priscilla Cleansing Co
Incorporated
265 CAMBRIDGE STREET
ALLSTON, MASS. Stadium 1350

ASH DAY COMES ONLY ONCE A MONTH—with CLEERCOAL IMPROVED the modern anthracite
LESS THAN A BARREL OF ASH TO A TON
GEO. E. WARREN CORP., Importers BOSTON. TEL. HAN. 5170
CALL YOUR DEALER TODAY!

NEW Dress Clothes FOR HIRE
Tuxedos Cutaways Full Dress
READ & WHITE
Dress Clothes Renting Specialists
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BOSTON, MASS.
WOOLWORTH BLDG.—PROV., R. I.

Watch Dirt Disappear
Cleaning with Rex-O is far easier than soap and water methods. Rex-O quickly dissolves and removes dirt on woodwork, linoleum, tile, hardwood floors, automobiles, Brightens carpets, rugs and upholstered furniture. Removes ink and grease spots—leaves no ring. A fine waterless hand cleaner to carry in your car.
Sample 1-lb can 25c
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED
LEWIS HYDE
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25 years of specializing in European travel enables us to plan itineraries that are different and introduce features not found in the conventional tour. Limited parties make possible a more personal and more satisfactory service.
Write today for our illustrated 112 page book of Europe giving complete itineraries, rates, etc. Independent and Conducted parties in all grades. Book sent without charge.
July 4—South American Tour — Cuba, La Paz, Buenos Aires, Santos, Sao Paulo, Rio, etc.
Walter M. Woods Co.
89 Boylston St., Boston

A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT
Waldorf
226 Huntington Avenue (Across from Symphony Hall)
1070 Boylston Street
BOSTON
TOMORROW'S LEADER
ROAST LOIN OF PORK, New Squash, Browned Potatoes, Rolls and Butter 35c
No longer is the question "Where shall we eat?" a problem. Waldorf has solved it by giving the public Service, Finest Quality Foods, Large Portions, and Extremely Low Prices. This fact is attested to by over ONE MILLION satisfied customers every week.
OVER 1,000,000 MEALS A WEEK

The HARMONY Cleansers and Dyers
286 Blue Hill Avenue
Roxbury, Mass.
Twentieth Anniversary
Gentlemen's Suits Cleansed, 65c
Ladies' Dresses Cleansed, 75c
All Kinds
Telephone HIGhlands 5841
Work called for and delivered

New England Garages, Inc.
16-18 Stoneholm St., Boston
(Opposite 112 Norway St., 2 minutes from Christian Science church)
We solicit the storage and the servicing of your automobile. Special weekly rates for day parking.

HUTCHINSON MARKET
Friday and Saturday Specials
Short Legs Genuine Spring Lamb 29c
Boneless Pot Roast 25c
Large Seedless Grapefruit 3 for 25c
Florida Oranges ..... Doz. 19c
We carry a full line of Maxwell Products.
Cor. Mass. Ave. and Falmouth St.
BOSTON
Tel. KENmore 0074
FREE DELIVERY

SPRING CRUISES
The French Line has just announced that the Steamer FRANCE—"The Cruising Chateau" sails from Boston on March 21 on the Mediterranean and Morocco Cruise to
VIGO, CASABLANCA, GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, TUNIS, NAPLES, MONACO, MARSEILLES
returning to New York sailing from Havre April 8 on M. S. LAFAYETTE. All inclusive round trip from $550 — all inclusive third tourist round trip from $255.
West Indies Spring Cruises
S. S. Aurania from Boston March 12
S. S. Lady Somers from Boston March 14
S. S. Kungsholm from New York March 14
M.S. Britannic from New York March 14
S. S. Lady Drake from Boston March 19
S. S. Reliance from New York March 28
S. S. Aurania from Boston March 31
CLUB CRUISE
S. S. Caledonia from Boston April 11 under personal escort of representative of George E. Marsters, Inc.
BERMUDA—6 to 12 day enjoyable water trips. Sailing every few days from Boston or New York.
EUROPE—independent or escorted tours. Ask for "Europe 1931."
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Write for free 128 page book "TRAVEL"—a complete guide to everywhere.
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248 Washington Street
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Filene's
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A modern reminder of barbaric days!
GLADIATOR jewelry
You'll easily understand the name when you see these bracelets, necklaces, and eardrops. They're very much the up-to-date jewelry, and yet there's a hint of barbarism in their appearance. Glittering spear points that look like steel are strung on round beads, severe in appearance.
There's green and gold—turquoise and gold—jet and gold—coral and gold—crystal and gold—yellow and gold! If you've a new outfit and you've been looking for suitable costume jewelry that's interesting, your choice could hardly be in better taste, or more suitable.
Other necklaces, earrings, bracelets, $1 to $295
JEWELRY SHOP—STREET FLOOR
Mail and telephone orders filled. Call Hubbard 4200, ext. 230
(Closed Sunday)

FLORENTINE LEATHER
HANDBAGS
Imported from Italy are these beautiful handbags . . . designed to harmonize with any morning or afternoon ensemble. The dark handbag has two compartments and an inside frame and mirror . . . a most unusual value at only $5
The light handbag is very smart with its hand laced edge. It has two compartments, one zipper, also a purse and mirror to match . . . specially priced at only $10
Other Florentine handbags . . . up to $25
Stowell's
24 WINTER STREET · BOSTON
JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS FOR OVER 100 YE

Household Arts and Crafts

Ingenuity, Flour Sacks and Dye

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A YOUNG bride recently made a most original and effective ensemble for her yellow and green kitchen from flour sacks which she dyed, some yellow and some tangerine. A bolt of rickrack in each color, dyed with the sacks, was the only other material used. The side curtains at the window were of the yellow sacking edged with orange rickrack and with two extra bands of the orange rickrack across the bottom, while a gathered valance of the tangerine material, edged with yellow rickrack, extended across the entire top of the windows. Her dish towels were plain yellow flour sacks with a single orange square appliquéd in one corner. Hot plate holders were made of the orange material edged with yellow rickrack. Hand towels were fashioned from orange flour sacks, cut in two, with a wide hem of the yellow at each end.

She had aprons of both colors, made by cutting the corners of the sacks off diagonally, edging the de-cornered square with rickrack and attaching bands to run from the top of the apron over the shoulders and down to the opposite side in the back, with tie strings to hold the apron back in place when on. Some variation in the appearance of the aprons was obtained by using the rickrack trimming in various ways and by having different styles of pockets.

For the breakfast table she devised three sets of cloth and napkins, varying slightly in color combinations.

The Flour Sack Promenades

The flour sack, if properly mannered, may with entire propriety walk out of the kitchen into the bedroom and even into the living room.

One of the most pleasing bedroom window treatments ever seen was composed of full straight glass curtains of pale yellow cheese cloth, and side drapes to the floor, made from flour sacks dyed in three steps of green. Each of these drapes was made from three flour sacks, fringed around the edges to a depth of about one and one-half inches. The top third of the drape was dyed a rather light, very yellow green—almost a mustard-yellow; the center third was a deeper shade of pure green, and the bottom third was a still darker green with a bluish cast. The squares were joined together with a row of transparent green Chinese beads, spaced about one inch apart. The fringe from the lower square was pulled up through the beads and fastened onto the upper square and that from the upper square was pulled down through the beads and fastened onto the lower.

A delightful little dressing table in this room had curtains made from blue-green flour sacks, a top valance of the medium green with glass beads knotted in its fringe, and a cover of the yellow-green.

In another bedroom, where the furniture was of early California mission type, the bedspread was made from flour sacks dyed orange and fagoted together with soft string which had been dipped in the same dye bath with the sacks. In this particular instance a full-sized sack had been used for the center of the spread, placed diagonally on the bed so that opposite corners of the square were on the center line of the spread, pointing toward the head and the foot. Two other sacks were cut diagonally in two and the bias edges of the four triangles so obtained fagoted onto the sides of the central square, thus forming a large square. To the sides and bottom end of this square were fagoted straight halves of flour sacks, which brought the spread to the required size. The edges of the spread were fringed, and the bolster cover was of the same material, so cut that the lines of fagoting where the pieces were joined continued those in the spread proper.

If the living room be of a suitable style, flour sacks may be used to fashion its curtains also. Perhaps the most effective ones seen were hung at long casement windows and doors in a high-ceilinged room of decided Spanish feeling. Half of the sacks used were dyed a deep, warm tan and the other half a rich russet. All were first finished with tiny hand-sewn hems. They were then sewed together, the colors alternating, with a heavy soft string dyed russet, a long overhand stitch, being used, which was so loose that the sacks flattened out well, but not so loose as to allow any separation at the line of joining. The edges of the curtains were overcast with the same string, and heavy, twisted loops of the string suspended the curtains from the poles.

Precautions

It is obvious that this style of curtain could be used with success only in certain types of houses, such as the Spanish, studio, or with early American architecture and furnishings. And always curtains and other articles made from flour sacking will be more successful if so designed and executed that the effect is of a handmade product and the idea of craftsmanship is emphasized.

In buying and dyeing flour sacks for such purposes as have been considered, there are a number of precautions that, observed, will assist in producing uniformly successful results. The 98-pound flour sack is the best size to get for the majority of uses, and is the one most frequently offered for sale. All 98-pound flour sacks are practically the same size, one yard square. But those used by different milling companies and for different types of flour will vary considerably in weight and weave. In selecting the sacks these matters should be watched as carefully as are the acidity of the material and the thoroughness of its bleach. If any trace of trade-mark or lettering is apparent on the sack, be sure it will come out even more strongly when dyed. In the larger cities one can nearly always procure at department stores the washed and bleached sacks. Bakeries very frequently have them for sale or will agree to save them for their customers. The cost will vary from 5 to 15 cents each, according to condition of sack and place of purchase.

If one is desirous of obtaining a perfectly even dye job, it is advisable, regardless of the apparent cleanness of the sacks, to send them to the laundry for an additional wash, after having opened them up. Then any flour that may have remained in the material after the first laundering—and which is certain, if present, to cause spotting of the dye—will be removed. And the wrinkles which are invariably present in the sacks when purchased and which have been pressed in securely by the laundry mangles, will be eliminated. If any hard wrinkles remain in the material when it is dyed, or even if the mark of these wrinkles remains, though the wrinkle itself has been pressed out, the cloth is likely to show streaks after coloring. Starting with material which is perfectly clean, thoroughly bleached and unwrinkled and following carefully the instructions which accompany any of the standard dyes, one should experience no difficulty whatsoever in obtaining entirely satisfactory results. Where permanence of color is desired, it is always best to use a regular dye, boiling the material for at least 30 minutes, rather than to employ a cold water dye or a tinting solution.

Securing Uniform Color

Few homes are outfitted with utensils of sufficient size to color many sacks at a time and all other precautions are useless if one attempts to crowd the material during the dyeing process. When the writer has a larger number of sacks than can be handled at one time, she finds the following procedure to be always easy and sure to give exact matches.

Mix a concentrated solution of the color desired, testing it out on a scrap of the material to be certain that it is the right hue, before proceeding further. Divide the total number of sacks to be dyed into equal lots, according to the capacity of the vessel to be used. Then fill the vessel with sufficient hot water fully to cover the material. To this hot water add a measured amount of concentrated dye solution, always being very sure that it is not enough to make the material darker than is desired. Boil the sacks in this for from 15 to 20 minutes and if the shade is not satisfactorily dark, add an additional measured quantity of the dye, lifting the cloth out while it is being poured in and stirred up; and then continue to boil the sacks for the required time. Having thus determined the exact amount of the concentrated solution needed and the total time of boiling required, it is simple enough to treat each batch of sacks in the same manner. This procedure gives much more uniform results than does measuring out dry dye each time.

N. V. Glasfabriek Leerdam

A Square Flower Pot, Made Both in Deep Yellow and Deep Blue. Such Pots Have Grooves and Protruding Parts Which Make It Possible to Build Up Sets of Pots, in Various Combinations, Firmly Linked Together.

Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A WELL - KNOWN and popular actress once told me of an incident which occurred at the beginning of her career. She was playing one of her first "real parts," as she expressed it; in one of the scenes she was supposed to make a dramatic entrance and utter an exclamation of surprise or distress. One evening as she started her swift trip out upon the stage, she tripped and fell, sliding in a sitting position straight to the footlights. It was an awkward and extremely tense moment for her, as it was for everyone, but she decided to make the best of it, and so she remained sitting there for an instant, while she looked across at the audience, and, with a hearty laugh, dispelled any feeling of pity or embarrassment. She then arose and attempted to resume her rôle. She assured me that the applause which followed her happy manner of accepting the incident was so prolonged that it was some minutes before the play could proceed. She said that her experience that evening taught her that the most disarming attitude possible toward a difficult situation is that of "laughing it off."

Taking the Hurdle

In less public, but equally trying moments, home makers are often confronted with what have been termed "life's minor collisions." Sometimes they experience what is known as "one of those days." Days when the cake falls, the pie runs out, the laundress fails to appear and "life's minor collisions" seem to bank themselves into one big hurdle. The woman who is able to see the comparative unimportance of these transient disturbances will extract the humor from situations and be able to retire at the end of such hours, wishing herself "Many happy returns of the day."

With a whimsical smile a young home maker greeted me not long ago as she said, "Write an article about 'One Hour in a Happy Home.' I will furnish the subject matter." She explained that the jelly she was making was just ready to be poured into the glasses, the water pipes had sprung a leak, the littlest one had run away, and a search must be instituted at once. Her unworried laugh told me that she knew these were passing matters. She proceeded, without apology for not stopping to visit with me, to pour the jelly, just as the plumber appeared and the runaway stuck her saucy head into the kitchen door with "Hello, Mudder, here is I."

Comradeship

A good laugh together is a soother of hurt feelings, a smoother of rough places and a cementer of friendship and understanding. A truly hearty laugh denotes a comradeship with those with whom we laugh. The moment we laugh with someone, that moment comrades are born. The humorous contemplation of the most complicated problem often turns tragedy into comedy and lo! the bell has rung for recess.

Every home maker is an architect, a builder of memories. Every day furnishes some of the material with which this building is molded; material from which those who go out to establish their own firesides will draw their inspiration and form their pattern. The memories of laughter are lasting and precious. They will form the beauty spots in other homes if they have been a part of our own heritage and of that which we are giving our children.

No broken dish, no untoward circumstance of daily living, is worth the memory of a hurt look or an unkind word. Let us make a happy entrance to each new day and if something mars the smoothness of our performance let us look across the border of that little hour and laugh as we realize that our audience will appreciate and remember our cheerfulness and that nothing will assure our ultimate success like the ability to "laugh it off."

N. V. Glasfabriek Leerdam

Vases and a Bowl in Golden-Colored Glass. They Are Made Also in a New Color Called Lake-Blue, Having the Deep Hue of the Sky When It Is Reflected in Still Waters.

Artist and Artisan Coöperate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Amsterdam

IN THE Dutch glass industry, as in other industries, there is a strong movement to give pleasant, artistic form to ordinary articles in daily use. Several commercial and industrial organizations are working for this idea with the support of the industrial art schools, which for long have been interested in the improvement of the arts and crafts. Well-known artists turn out models and designs for all kinds of articles, and thus a close coöperation has been initiated between the designers and the craftsmen. The result is that in all branches of industrial activity real works of art are being produced. This is notably so in the pottery, tile and textile industries, and in the making of lamp shades, furniture, table silver and so on. Recent years have brought a revolution in the construction of metal ornaments for houses, bridges, staircase landings, etc., and it is safe to say that the improvement in industrial craftwork in the Netherlands has already made considerable progress.

Enormous strides toward better production have been achieved in Dutch glass and pottery works, where the "Glasfabriek Leerdam" (Glassworks Leerdam) has taken the lead, and produces new designs after the models of the most progressive designers.

Nowadays glass flower vases and crystal flower bowls of exquisite warm color, form and beauty, in every conceivable size, add a note of harmony to numberless homes. Brightly colored square flowerpots, shaped in such a way as to fit into one another, may be built up into blocks for table ornament, or formed into a long straight line for the window sill. These are among the latest products of the art glass industry. They are made of pressed, so-called Graniver or stone-glass, and a square flowerpot is provided with a square saucer of a different color, for the pot to stand on.

However varied the products of this fine glass industry may be, they have all been produced by the coöperation of the manufacturer, the artist and the craftsman.

Soup Garnishing

Garnishes may be used to give to soups a touch of color, or to lend to them a piquant flavor. White soups such as cream-of-corn, asparagus or potato may be quite festive with a bit of minced parsley or a grating of cheese. Whipped cream colored or sprinkled with paprika may be added to cream-of-tomato, cream-of-pea or cream-of-carrot to enhance the color and enrich the portion. An excellent addition to bouillon or oxtail soup is a grated hard-boiled egg-yolk. A ruffle of curled parsley around the edge of a jellied soup adds a pleasing note.

A crouton garnished with minced parsley or flecked with paprika adds interest to a bowl of soup. Cheese squares add a piquant flavor, while cream-of-tomato is particularly delectable when served with freshly popped corn.

Ship's Cabin Rooms

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

THERE is no sign of lessening interest in things handmade. On the contrary, the tendency is toward the individual, artistic efforts of the craftsman.

Everyone who loves the sea, and ships that sail the Seven Seas, will appreciate the teak and oak furniture made in Plymouth from dismantled vessels. There is a strange charm in the thought that the chairs and tables were once a portion of a ship afloat upon the phosphorescent waves of the Indian Ocean, or plowing its way among the iceberg regions of the north.

Besides the indoor and garden furniture, there are fire screens, bookracks, and book ends, with carvings representing the Mayflower, the Cutty Sark, and the Victory, among other historical ships. The sailors' washing tubs are now being used for growing shrubs and plants. A quaint lantern in a dark recess, a rusty-hinged sea chest, transport one into the seafaring romances of the past.

The curtains and draperies in a nautical room look best when they are of the simplest description, and handmade pottery when it is of the plainest design.

Lampshades, also, are an important item in a ship's cabin room. A soft, warm light achieves a cosy atmosphere better than anything else. Great care should be taken both in getting the right lighting for individual requirements, and in choosing a suitable shade. An antique lantern can be adapted to modern needs. There are also lampshades to be seen in London, made of real photographs, the negatives being naturally and beautifully colored. A hand-painted scenic lampshade on parchment, representing sea travel looks characteristic in a nautical setting; and memories of the tawny coast of Spain and of the sun-dipped loveliness of the Balearic Islands can thus be visioned again after the voyage is over.

When a few congenial pictures have been added to the walls, the entire effect will be one of rare interest. Prints and reproductions of famous scenes in sea history are ideal in this environment.

Substitute Flavors

AN ENGLISH family was accustomed for years to the French mode of cooking, in which wine is freely used. This little group, as soon as convinced of the rightness of total prohibition, was faced with the problem of continuing the high standard of flavors while consistently eliminating the use of all alcoholic beverages. The housekeeper tried a series of experiments in her own kitchen and at last evolved a quite satisfactory plan.

For savories and all sauces for meat, fish, etc., in which white wine had formerly been used to counteract the fat or oil, tomato juice was found to be a delicious and perfectly satisfactory substitute.

For sweets, creams, jellies, trifles, etc., in the place of the sherry and port of earlier years, well-sweetened orange or lemon juice and sometimes grape juice were used; or, in the summer season when berries are plentiful, raspberry or strawberry juice. These can all be prepared very easily in the fruit season and bottled ready for use.

One pound of berries is placed in a wide earthenware pan with one pound of white Demerara sugar and allowed to stand all night. The next day press out the fruit mixture with a wooden presser, pour it off and strain the lovely crimson liquid into another earthenware pan, and set it on the stove to simmer very gently for 15 minutes, without stirring. Put the pan aside to cool, and when the juice is quite cold, bottle and label it ready for use.

Now in this pantry stands a row of bottles containing pure fruit juice, nonalcoholic, beautiful in coloring and delighting the eyes of this keen prohibitionist, who has succeeded in finding a perfectly satisfactory way to refute the statement of a friend, a critical cook, who asserted that one must use wine and spirit in cooking to make food attractive and palatable.

Gathered Around the Table

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

HOME makers have long been alert to their responsibilities in the matter of the family meals, perhaps realizing that duty which Solomon attributed to the "virtuous woman" who "giveth meat to her household," and bearing in mind that the old meaning of the word lady was "loaf-giver." Moreover, where enlightened thought permeates the domestic ideal, a welcome ever awaits the chance guest, even though the old custom of always laying an extra place is no longer observed. In such homes no harassment of sudden special preparation is allowed to disturb the calm or alter the rhythm of events, and the unexpected guest is welcomed with ease and assurance though the table may offer but the simplest fare.

This attitude of poise and simplicitity in emergencies is certainly an advance on the anxious efforts which used too often to precede and accompany sudden calls for hospitality in small-scale households. So, too, are the charm and simplicity which prevail in an increasing number of homes in the setting of the table.

Modern shops offer so immense and moderately-priced an assortment of table accessories that no home maker of taste need be at a loss to render the family table attractive. A small table comes into the writer's thought where, while simplicity reigns in food as in fittings, beauty is always present and the eye as thoughtfully catered to as the appetite. On a hot summer day the meal is set out with a refreshingly cool accompaniment of pale green glass, green straw mats beneath the plates, and a green glass containing a handful of starry white jessamine and green leaves as a centerpiece; while on a day in winter the color scheme will be altered to straw mats of a deep burnt-orange, brown earthenware plates and dishes, with a basket of oranges and red and yellow apples in the center, the rich glow of warm color offering a compensating brightness as compared with the cold outside.

Emphasizing True Values

But the true home maker does not feel her duty discharged nor her mission wholly fulfilled when she has set her table attractively and furnished it with wholesome and appetizing food for the family circle or the passing guest. She realizes that more is needed; that mental food and good cheer should not be lacking. Especially where there are children, definite efforts should make the hours spent around the family table, as the weeks and months go by, in the best sense character-building and morally strengthening. The wise mother does not trust to and rely wholly upon chance or haphazard means for the attainment of these results.

Those who have been present at times at tables where the conversation circulates on a low level, where the discussion of the foibles or failings of neighbors, the pessimistic reviewing of public or private events, and the voicing of worries and grievances, is the rule, must have thought at times with regret of the old rule of community life, where a book suggestive of good thoughts or providing useful instruction was read aloud during mealtimes. The wise home maker avoids all such talk at her table by guiding the conversation into interesting and constructive channels, and definitely prepares beforehand topics which can be introduced when necessary. She encourages and inspires all members of the family to feel that each has a definite contribution to make toward the happiness and success of these hours of family reunion and refreshment.

Children's Responsibility

Children should, of course, be early trained to those good manners which render possible, at table as elsewhere, peaceful and harmonious intercourse; but they readily learn, if the matter is rightly presented to them, that they are expected to bring something more to the family meals than merely good table manners; and should feel it a privilege to contribute something of interest, something encouraging, or instructive, or amusing, to the table talk.

The children who are trained to bring home happy items of school news, to note beautiful things—a cloud in the sky or a flowering tree—or to observe little kindly happenings along the street—the workman sharing crumbs from his midday meal with a group of sparrows; the tram conductor carefully assisting a burdened passenger off the car; a policeman guiding a little group of children across a busy street—will take increasing delight in doing so, and it is the home maker's privilege, without any flavor of the pedantic or moralizing methods of the improving Mr. Barlow in his dealings with the memorable Sandford and Merton boys, to offer constructive criticism or comment where necessary, to correct any wrong thinking, and to bring out the right idea.

As Anatole France in his charming account of the childhood of the little Pierre Noziere, writing of the profit derived from the "domestic school," says: "The family meal, so sweet when the water-bottles are shining, when the tablecloth is white and the faces tranquil; the daily dinner with its familiar talk, gives to the child the taste and intelligence of the things of the household, of the humble and holy things of life." And, he adds, "if he has the good fortune to have, like me, intelligent and good parents, that which he hears daily at the family table develops in him a right sense of things and the disposition to love, and he daily eats, as did the disciples on that holy night at Emmaus, bread which is truly blessed."

D. N. L.

Flowers Delivered in Vases

Some florists will now send to their clients for a party a specially selected vase filled with a choice and unusual flower arrangement. One may keep the vase as long as the flowers last, after which it is returned to the florist. One very pretty arrangement which the writer saw recently was a deep yellow oval bowl filled with spring flowers. To these several orange California poppies had been added to give the final touch. It is sometimes a great help to have the centerpiece for the dinner table come all prepared. Just add cold water and serve!

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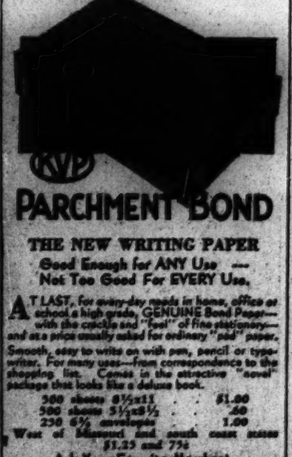
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THE HOME FORUM

An Impulse, and Sunken Gardens

JUST why, on a late winter morning, I should have strayed off into the sunken gardens on the other side of Cherry Creek, my recollection does not seem to have registered. Perhaps it was the wireless note of some wild bird winging its way to an aspen tree at the foot of the Rockies. Or, it may have been only the children bouncing their balls on the cement walk below my window that had stirred me. One never can tell about a stray notion like that; but, when I stepped out of doors with the idea of going to the library to do some research work, I was met by a joyous, rosy-faced Impulse, suggesting a short stroll through the sunken gardens, and all at once I felt the need of a half holiday.

This enticing Impulse led the way through numerous by-streets and across highways and boulevards till he brought me to a rustic, swinging footbridge, spanning the walled-up banks of the river, where I leaned over the railed sides to watch the ice-bound edges of the stream merge into a current flowing in shallow depths over the sandy bottom. In spring, this same gently flowing water concourse might be a torrent breaking through concrete walls, but now it went on its placid way, undisturbed about melting snows or deluging storms. Vines and shrubs bend gracefully over the walls and spread upward along the tree-lined banks, widening on one side into the sunken gardens.

Walking through this plotted area with its trees, shrubs, flower beds, playgrounds, fountains, large lake, and beautiful open-air theater, one stops instinctively to marvel at what art can do with a city's once most popular dumping ground. No trace is left now of old tin cans and wrecked autos. Huge cranes have emptied thousands of tons of earth over the rubbish piles, and a landscape gardener has done the rest, with the help of water and sunshine. Then, when everything was plotted, seeded, and transformed into a bower of beauty, nature came along and took possession of the entire place, claiming it as her very own, and, all unconsciously, of course, glorifying the mechanical arts. Just so it is with everything, I mused, as I took out my notebook and began to write a few of the impressions that crowded my thought. We struggle along with verbs and participles, rhetoric, music, fractions and logarithms, the technique of writing, the problems of the natural sciences—mayhap adding Greek drama, medieval history, and modern so-called "higher criticism," all to cover up the rubbish heaps of ignorance and superstition that outline some edge of conscious being. And for what purpose? Is it not that we may learn the finest lesson nature and art can teach—that of appreciation?

How much, too, I thought, that kindly word "appreciation" has come to mean in modern estimation! We have added it to almost everything we can think of. Art-appreciation and music-appreciation, nature-appreciation, character-appreciation, radio-appreciation, even movie-talkie pictures want appreciation as well as entrance fees. It is true, perhaps, that this popular idea of appreciation may not carry with it much knowledge of the subject, but often, genuine appreciation is the glowing aftermath of hard study or long and careful research. When one has learned to seek for the essence of things, how keen and joyous becomes his appreciation!

Last summer in these sunken gardens, now so bare in their winter solitude, I lingered once at sunset near a large bed of red roses. Many, in passing, paused to admire the beauty of the flowers. "Only a rose I give thee," a young man lightly sang to the girl at his side; another remarked that she preferred a pink rose to a red one—a mere matter of personal taste—while a botanist knelt before one of the gorgeous red beauties, and revealed its name, classification, history, and the long process of cultivation through which it had attained its present perfection. Which of these appreciated most fully the bed of beautiful red roses reflecting the last hues of the setting sun?

But the appreciation of trees, flowers, and gardens does not stop with a single rose in a sunken garden. It gathers unto itself all the gardens of the world, all the gardens that ever have been, or ever will be—and knows them, loves them, feels the thrill of their beauty and fragrance, and imbibes from them that enrichment which hallows the pathway he treads. How delightfully, too, one who understands nature's secrets, or the art of landscape gardening, or one who has only an ordinary knowledge of flowers, can reconstruct, in fancy, the wonderful gardens of the past, or weave a romance round a rose! Perhaps the people of England first learned appreciation of flowers and gardens from Chaucer's idyllic "Romaunt of the Rose," with its pictures of groves, flowering meadows, and green hedgerows; or, from such poems as "The Flower and the Leaf," where the poet tells how "shoures sweet of rain descended soft,"

"And every plaine was clothed faire
With new greene, and maketh small flours
To spring here and there, in field and mede
So very good and wholesome be the shoures."

Or, they may have gathered much from Edmund Spenser's "Fairie Queene," and bowers of trees and flowers. Again, appreciation may have grown from that enthusiasm of beauty which came with the reappearance of pastoral poetry and garlanded the writings of Shakespeare, Greene, Marlow, Jonson, Sidney, Beaumont and Fletcher. There may have been no more beauty in the world then than there is now, but we are inclined to think they had more leisure in which to enjoy it. Even the most tragic of the poets went in search of beauty, and one sees Shakespeare turning aside to find it among the evergreen oaks in the forest of Arden, and Ben Jonson in the woods of Sherwood. Even Milton, someone has jocundly remarked, had Adam enter Paradise via England, and patterned the Garden of Eden after the fashion of a wonderful English park, all blooming with musk-rose, pansy and pink, cowslip, and well-attired woodbine.

Just here I found myself unaccompanied. Impulse, having taken me for a fine stroll, had gone on another quest. I turned toward the twentieth century book awaiting me at the library, thinking how Horace would appreciate those sunken gardens, so perfectly landscaped for the use of the common people. C. S. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Editorial Board

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year....$9.00 Three months $2.25 Six months....$4.50 One month ... 75c Single copies, 5 cents

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Domestic and Foreign
14 pages	2 cents
16 to 22 pages	3 cents
24 to 30 pages	4 cents
32 pages	5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES:
WASHINGTON: 1281-1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LA HERALDO DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HERALD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (Dutch Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Humility

Humble we must be, if to Heaven we go:
High is the roof there; but the gate is low:
When e're thou speak'st, look with a lowly eye:
Grace is increased by humility.

—ROBERT HERRICK. Poems.

The Golden Flood

Leap into a plane when the first morning light has barely erased the darkness from the earth and soar aloft to greet the sunrise. The air, after a night's rest with the morning chill cooling it, whistles fresh and invigorating past the cheek. Below, the earth seems hushed in the pre-waking moment just before the dawn. Shadows still lie over the world. Clouds on the under side are a subdued, unpolished silver. The motor's roar shatters the stillness like the last trump as the dull, whirling disk of the propeller bores its rapid way upwards.

Suddenly, as though plunged into another world, the plane bursts through the topmost, ragged wisps of clouds into such glittering, undreamed-of glory as earthbound eyes never see. A celestial Turner, with all the heavenly palette at his command, must have decorated these skies. The whirling propeller disk suddenly splinters into a million shimmering crystals as it catches the full impact of the rising sun. Down the tumultuous valley of cloud bowls the golden red flood of sunlight, staining the fleecy stuff all the colors of the rainbow. A vast churning of reds, yellows, dusky violets, fleeting blues flashes in a symphony of brilliance through a mighty paean of radiance. Charging straight into this golden flood, the plane rides in beauty such as was never seen on sea or land. . . .

Two or three times one can command the sun to rise thus, if the clouds are right, before dropping down to earth again and waiting, with the rest of mankind, for the sun to rise in its accustomed and quite adequate manner.—BRUCE GOULD, in "Sky Larking."

Gypsy March

Over the plowed lands—the red lands of Devon,
Roamed March, the gypsy, his eyes clear as heaven,
Sweeping the sky with his bundle of brooms,
Sweeping the clouds till the gold sun was smiling,
Showing the blue that is ever behind,
Whistling to buds and blades, flute-notes beguiling,
Combing the grass with a sea-scented wind.

Jade beads he hung on the south hawthorn hedges,
Earrings of beauty just minted for Spring;
Catkins he swung on the trees in the sedges,
Piping the while to a bird on the wing.
Rare gold he hid in a green, sleepy hollow—
Celandines holding the glow of the sun;
Cried—"Hare are stars! There are thousands to follow!"
Tossed his first primrose, and spring had begun.

ROSS E. SHARLAND.

Native Quarter, Kingston, Jamaica. From an Etching by Ethel Blanchard Collver

Many-Sided Voltaire

Voltaire . . . played many parts; his activities were multifarious. He was a country squire, beloved by his retainers, constant in his supervision of their interests. Whoever might quarrel with him, they at all events were always loud in his praises. They saw nothing to laugh at in the fact that, in order to save time and trouble, he dressed himself in the morning in the costume which he proposed to wear on the stage in the evening; and came out into the vegetable garden to give orders to the gardener in the fantastic garb of some medieval hero of romance. In their eyes such eccentricities were overshadowed by the sympathies and charities which kept his memory green. . . .

His correspondence was incredibly voluminous—even more voluminous than that of Jean Jacques to whom, as we have seen, the outlay on the postage was such a grave consideration. His correspondents included at least four reigning monarchs; Frederick the Great, Catherine of Russia, Christian VII of Denmark, and Gustavus VIII of Sweden, as well as many illustrious bishops and atheists, Cardinals and Marshals of France. Perfect strangers also wrote to him on the smallest pretexts: students of the French language who desired his opinion on some vexed point of style; an unknown young man who requested the philosopher to inform him by return of post whether . . . matter was indestructible. And he replied to all his correspondents—to many of them at considerable length. Altogether it has been computed that he wrote, at this period of his life, some fourteen thousand letters.

At the same time he was entertaining passing strangers with generous hospitality. Genevan friends who came to see his theatrical performances and could not get home before the closing of the city gates, were always welcome to a bed; if so many of them came that sleeping accommodation could not be found for them, the fiddlers played all night, and there was no need for them to go home till morning. Open house was also kept for the distinguished strangers from every country in the world. The establishment at Ferney was a regular halting-place for travelers making the grand tour. The visitors' list included the names, among many others, of the Prince de Ligne, the Duc de Villars, the Marquis de Florian, the Duc de La Rochefoucauld, the Marechale de Richelieu, Grimm, d'Alembert, Marmontel, La Harpe, Lekain, the player; Mlle. Clafron, the actress; Madame d'Epinay, the Duke of Hamilton, Oliver Goldsmith, and Dr. John Moore, the famous author of "Zeluco." Much of our knowledge of his manner of life is derived from their recollections of their intercourse with him.

Dr. Moore for one, was very pleased with his welcome, and, in his stately style, wrote a very sympathetic sketch of the life at Ferney. "The most piercing eyes I ever beheld," he writes "are those of Voltaire, now in his eightieth year. His whole countenance is expressive of genius, observation and extreme sensibility. . . . Composition is his principal amusement. No author who writes for daily bread, no young poet ardent for distinction, is more assiduous with his pen, or more anxious for fresh fame, than the wealthy and applauded Seigneur of Ferney."—FRANCIS GRIBBLE, in "Lake Geneva and Its Literary Landmarks."

FONDNESS for people—people out of doors in the sunshine for preference—is the dominant motive of the work of Ethel Blanchard Collver. The etching reproduced above is typical of the scenes Mrs. Collver has found happiness in depicting in widely separated beauty spots of the world—Japan and Spain, Egypt and England, the Holy Land and France, the Dalmatian Coast and Manhattan Island.

The painting of this scene in the Jamaican capital, from which the etching was made, was done at one sitting, while waiting for the whistle to blow the signal for her cruise ship's departure for the next port. That is not an ideal working condition for an artist, but there is no question that it is a thoroughly modern way; quite in the spirit of these swift-moving times.

Mrs. Collver found the method so much to her liking that the following winter—that is, last year—she visited all the principal islands of the West Indies in the same way, painting and etching typical tropical colorful groups in all of them in the same speedy fashion. This would hardly have been possible without a long training and the free technique, with brush or needle, that finds favor with the artist who responds to the tempo of the third decade of the twentieth century.

Mrs. Collver's sunlit figure scenes, as well as her well-known portraits of children, have been exhibited at the Spring Salon, Société National des Beaux Arts, the National Academy, the Pennsylvania Academy, the Corcoran Gallery and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The etching above was shown at the 1930 exhibition of American Etchers at the National Arts Club, New York.

"Independence Hall" by Trumbull

"December 5.—President Adams came to town to view the 'Declaration of Independence,' by Colonel Trumbull, now exhibiting at Faneuil Hall. President Adams, Trumbull, Prof. Farrar, Wm. S. Shaw, dined with me. Colonel Trumbull said that every portrait in his picture was taken from a sitting of the individual, or from some existing picture of him, except that of Benjamin Harrison, which was only from general description. . . . Adams said that the portrait bore a general resemblance." (From Josiah Quincy's Journal.)

I well remember being one of the party which accompanied Mr. Adams to see Trumbull's picture. Faneuil Hall was full of spectators when we arrived, and what impressed the scene upon my boyish memory was the respectful manner in which all the men took off their hats when Mr. Adams entered leaning on my mother's arm, and remained uncovered while he stayed. Room was made for him by common consent so that he could see the picture to the best advantage. He seemed carried back to his prime of manhood, . . . and he gave his warm approval to the picture as a correct representation of the Convention. "There is the door," said he, "through which Washington escaped when I nominated him as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army!"

This picture must be always interesting as an authentic collection of portraits, and an accurate representation of the Hall of Independence; and it pretends to be nothing more.—From "The Life of Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts," by his son, EDMUND QUINCY.

Sea Turn

When vagrant winds haul courses eastward,
Where the sunrise shoulders dawn-gray seas,
Spray-strewn wings bring back old memories
Of a head-tide town, moored ships, great trees;
The tang of full tides that turn to ebb;
Of wild, shrill songs that the seabird sings;
Low stars' gold paths on still, deep waters;
Of marsh mists brushed by a gull's swift wings;
Memories these are east winds sweep down,
Of happy youth, and a head-tide town.

HARLAN TROTT.

Ring Dove in the Lead

From the topmost branches of a Scotch fir in the corner of the meadow come the liquid notes of a new song. It is not very loud, and those who would hear it must keep still and silent, for the songster is one of the shyest of birds. A whispered word only, or an incautious step, and there is but the sound of powerful wings beating the air. Not even a glimpse will the careless one get of slate-blue back, barred wings or spreading tail, for the ring dove will come out on the other side of the tree, and take care to keep its dense foliage between himself and the intruder for as long as possible.

Perhaps the drowsy crooning cannot rightly be described as a song, but, nevertheless, when the soft music floats downward from the trees, be the landscape never so wintry, to the unimaginative eye, yet, one involuntarily clothes it with all the glory of its Maytime splendor.

And since one has heard this voice of spring, there are signs of nature's awakening on every hand, plainly now revealed. Under the hedgerow two small but lively birds flutter and dart from place to place, with tinkling cries, which seem, so far as a mere human can comprehend, to refer to the color of their sprucely tailored waistcoats. Pink! Pink! And so they are, a shade of rose, that differs much from the so-called red breast of the robin trying out his early song in the hawthorn thicket near.

As one takes the rutted cart track that leads to the hills farther inland, the air is noticeably cooler, and the signs of spring's approach less apparent. For a time one bird only is to be seen, and he is practicing an accomplishment that is possessed by very few, and is not attained, one would suspect, without much patient effort. The trimly built, rakish-looking bird is "standing still" in the air, although the breeze blows strong and steady from the sea. He drifts away rather than flies athwart the wind, then with a stroke or two of scimitar-like wings brings himself up, all standing, and, like a tacking yacht that loses way with quivering sails, ere changing from one course to another, hangs for a moment with rapidly beating pinions, and then is still as though suspended from the sky by an unseen wire.

The cart track, after the manner of its kind, crosses the hills where the slopes are gentle and the surface more or less smooth, but a footpath turning sharply to the right behind a clump of wind-bent trees leads to a more arduous climb, ending in a ditch, both deep and wide, and a scramble up a still steeper bank. From here the country northward is spread out in squares and rectangles of green and brown. Westward and eastward stretch the wooded hills, while in the south there is the glint of reflected light from an encroaching arm of the sea. As one rests for a moment on the turf a score or so of goldfinches flit among the gorse, where the yellow bloom matches well the golden patches on the birds which gives to them their name.

Beyond the furze there is a copse of firs on the open hillside which offers an attractive resting place to far ranging and wilder birds. Even at the slight sound made by the contact of flint and careless foot, one such rises from among the trees, soaring upward slowly, circles on narrow, curving wings, and completes his journey in a long, effortless glide, until at last there is but a speck showing against the deep blue of the sky. An aristocrat of the feathered world, leading a wild and free existence, though some, like the starlings and the plovers, wheeling in great flocks above the ploughlands far below, might think it somewhat lonely. Yet even as one turns from gazing at the now vanished speck, a shadow sweeps across the turf, and, over the trees, his counterpart swoops into view, turns like a flash, as she glimpses an intruder, the slanting sun rays lighting up her red-brown plumage, and mounting rapidly, follows, either by accident or design, the aerial pathway of her mate.

New Grass

For the last few weeks it had been steadily fine frosty weather. In the daytime it thawed in the sun, but at night there were even seven degrees of frost. There was such a frozen surface on the snow that they drove the wagons anywhere off the roads. Easter came in the snow. Then all of a sudden, on Easter Monday, a warm wind sprang up, storm-clouds swooped down, and for three days and three nights the warm, driving rain fell in streams. On Thursday the wind dropped, and a thick, gray fog brooded over the land as though hiding the mysteries of the transformations that were being wrought in nature. Behind the fog there was the flowing of water, the cracking and floating of ice, the swift rush of turbid, foaming torrents; and on the following Monday, in the evening, the fog parted, the storm-clouds split up into little curling crests of cloud, the sky cleared, and the spring had come. In the morning the sun rose brilliant and quickly wore away the thin layer of ice that covered the water, and all the warm air was quivering with the steam that rose up from the quickened earth. The old grass looked greener, and the young grass thrust up its tiny blades; the buds of the guelder-rose and of the currant and the sticky birch-buds were swollen with sap, and an exploring bee was humming about the golden blossoms that studded the willow. Larks trilled unseen above the velvety green fields and the ice-covered stubble-land; peewits wailed over the low lands and marshes flooded by the pools; cranes and wild geese flew high across the sky uttering their spring calls. The cattle, bald in patches where the new hair had not grown yet, lowed in the pastures; the bow-legged lambs frisked round their bleating mothers. Nimble children ran about the drying paths, covered with the prints of bare feet. There was a merry chatter of peasant women over their linen at the pond, and the ring of axes in the yard, where the peasants were repairing ploughs and harrows. The spring had come.—From "Anna Karenina," by LEO TOLSTOY.

Removing the Mask

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN "As You Like It," Shakespeare epitomizes human life in these lines:

"All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players."

Does Shakespeare here do violence to the importance of a personal sense of existence? Is his summary merely a poetic hyperbole? But when one considers the nature of unredeemed human experience, is not the greater part of it mere pantomime in the original and literal sense of that word? Is it not largely imitative of what has been thought, felt, or lived before? Rehearsing on the stage what is done in human life, may after all mirror, in the majority of instances, Shakespeare's radical and incisive statement. Such a sweeping generalization has an interesting correlation in the derivation of the word "person." The mask worn by the actor in the drama of olden days was known as "persona," a disguise by means of which the individuality of the actor was hidden from his audience.

The questions, then, naturally arise, If what is seen in human life is largely a mask, what is behind the mask? What is man's real individuality, which this mask seems to disguise? The satisfactory and practical answer to these questions can be found only in Christian metaphysics, not in literary or philosophic speculations. The vision of the real individuality of man can come only when by purification, humility, and spiritual-mindedness consciousness has been prepared to receive it. Such perception of the purity, completeness, and perfection of God's creation is the natural outcome of purified spiritual experience.

In the first chapter of Genesis and of the Gospel of John a clear statement of man's true individuality is made, and it is declared in each case to be completely spiritual and good.

Christian Science has come into the world that men might gain an understanding of God's glory and of their own real individuality. It was in the consciousness of his spiritual individuality as the beloved child of the perfectly loving Father that Christ Jesus dwelt. He gained that vision of purity and power which penetrated all the disguises with which the carnal mind attempted to cloak the creation of his heavenly Father. This vision of the real man gave Jesus his wonderful authority and power over sin and disease, and nothing less than this vision will enable us to follow his example. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes (pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

Christian Science is today introducing men to their God-given and God-like selves, and awakening them to that purity and humility of thought and desire which refuses any longer to be duped by an illegitimate and false sense of being, alias personality. To those who are removing the mask of evil and imperfection from their consciousness, and therefore from their vision and outlook, the encouragement of the great Master comes with ever increasing power and fulfillment: "Be of good cheer; I have overcome the world."

Atlantic Sand Shore

The dunes are in another world. They are two miles across the uncertain and hazardous tide races of the estuary. The folk of the village never go over. The dunes are nothing. They are the horizon. They are only seen in idleness, or when the weather is scanned, or an incoming ship is marked. The dunes are but a pallid phantom of land so delicately golden that it is surprising to find it constant. The faint glow of that dilated shore, quavering just above the sea, the sea intensely blue and positive, might wreathe and vanish at any moment in the pour of wind from the Atlantic, whose endless strength easily bears in and over us vast involuted continents of white cloud. The dunes tremble in the broad flood of wind, light, and sea, diaphanous and fading, always on the limit of vision, the point of disappearing, but are established. They are soundless, immaterial, and far. . . . They look like no coast that could be reached.

It was a perverse tide on a windless day which drifted me over. The green mounds of water were flawless, with shadows of mysteries in their clear deeps. The boat and the tide were murmuring to each other secretly. The boat's thwarts were hot and dry in the sun. The serene immensity of the sky, the warmth and dryness of the boat's timbers, the deep and translucent waters, and the coast so low and indistinct that the silent flashing of the combers there might have been on nothing substantial, were all timeless. . . . The boat did not move; the shore approached, revealed itself. . . .

I landed on a broad margin of sand which the tide had just left. It was filmed with water. It was a mirror in which the sky was inverted. When a breadth of air passed over that polished surface it was as though the earth were a shining bubble which then nearly burst. . . . Above the steep beach a dry flat opened out, reached only by gales and the highest of the spring tides, a wilderness of fine sand, hot and deep, its surface studded with the opaque blue of round pebbles and mussel shells.—H. M. TOMLINSON, in "Old Junk."

Wood Carpeting

Never were wools dyed and woven with a pile so rich and deep as the cover of mosses and lichens that carpeted this rude, cluttered floor. Rolled and wrinkled and heaped up over the stumps, it lay, nowhere stretched, nowhere swept, a bronze and green and gold ground, figured and flowered endlessly; and down the longest, deepest wrinkle a darkling little stream! It was a warp of sphagnum moss with woof of lichens, liverworts, ferns, mushrooms, club mosses, and shier flowers of the shadows, that was woven for the carpet—long, vivid runners of lycopodium, the fingered sort, or club moss, and its fan-leaved cousin, the ground pine, now in fruit, its clusters of spikes like tiny candelabra standing ready to be lighted all over the floor; and everywhere, on every tree-trunk, stump, and log, and stone the scale mosses, pyramids of them, in blotches of exquisite shapes and colors, giving the gray-green tone to the walls as the sphagnums gave the vivid bronze-green to the floor. Down to about the level of my head, the dominant note in the color scheme of the walls, hung the gray reindeer moss, tufts and shreds and pointed bunches of it like old men's grizzled beards. Some of the spruces and twisted cedars were covered with it. Shorter in staple than the usnea of the South, stiffer and lighter in color, it is far less somber and funereal; but a forest bearded with it looks older than time. This moss is the favorite winter food of the moose and caribou and deer, and so clean had the moose and deer eaten it from the trees, up as high as they could reach, that the effect on a clear day was as if a thin gray fog had settled in the forest at an even six-foot level from the ground.

Worked in among the lichens and mosses, quite without design, were the deep-woods flowers—patches of gold-thread, beds of foam-flower and delicate wood-sorrel and the brilliant little bunchberry. Wherever the sunlight had a chance to touch the cold, boggy bottom it seemed to set the punk on fire and blaze up into these scarlet berries, stumps and knolls and slopes aflame with them, to burn on through the gloom until they should be smothered by the snow. Twinflower and partridge-berry were laced in little mats about the bases of the trees; here and there the big red fruit of trillium and the nodding blue berries of clintonia were mixed in a spot of gay color with berries of the twisted stalk, the wild lily-of-the-valley, and the fiery seed-balls of the Indian turnip.—DALLAS LORE SHARP, in "The Magical Chance."

After Rain

The crawling furrows steam with heat,
The sodden meadows smoke.
The valley where their vapours meet
Is covered with a cloak.

Not from this hilltop's knuckled fist
Shall any challenge go,
Nor from these peaceful tents of mist
Shall any bugle blow.

But there may sound a twilight chime,
A hidden fox may bark,
A chattering squirrel nestward climb,
Or a bird sing in the dark.

—EDWARD DAVISON, in "The Hearts Unreason."

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INCREASED USE OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING URGED

Federal Board Director Says It Should Aid in Relieving Idleness

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—Vocational training for workers, as carried on under the national vocational program, can be utilized to relieve unemployment caused by the introduction of new machinery, processes or methods in industry, says Dr. J. C. Wright, director of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

Dr. Wright stresses the necessity of anticipating industrial changes far enough in advance that men who are likely to be displaced may be retained for other types of work. To this end, he urges that employers and workers coöperate in keeping vocational schools informed of new pursuits for which workers should be trained.

"I am not following a theory," Dr. Wright explains, "I can point to specific instances which demonstrate the feasibility of such a plan. It is possible for those who have been displaced through technological changes in industry to be vocationally trained for other jobs through their labor unions, in courses set up by employers or by state or local educational services, in intensive courses operated by public schools, and in special or "opportunity" courses. The effectiveness of the training is what counts, not the particular training agency.

"Not long ago the business agent of the local union of truck drivers in New York City was informed by the president of a large coal company that within six months the company proposed changing from horse-driven to motor-driven trucks. With this information in hand the business agent presented the problem to the members of the union. Confronted with the possibility of losing their jobs, they purchased a three-ton truck and employed a competent instructor to teach them to drive and make emergency repairs. This instruction was given to the men during their leisure time in the evening, and before six months had elapsed every driver secured a driver's license.

"Six months later, when the president of the company expressed regret that it would be necessary to let off the horse-driven trucks and employ licensed operators of motor-driven trucks, the business agent informed him that the men then in his employ were qualified drivers. The men retained their jobs.

"A few weeks ago I visited a rubber company in New England. I found that the company had organized its own training department and that the department was responsible, not only for the training of new employees, but also for the retraining of those employees whose jobs were discontinued by reason of the introduction of new machines, processes or methods.

"One of the most striking examples of the retraining for jobs was reported from New Jersey. A large railroad company had decided to electrify its tracks and faced the problem of finding engineers for its electric locomotives. Instead of turning out its steam locomotive engineers the company, with the assistance of the state board for vocational education, trained its men while the electrification of its tracks was in process.

"I am informed by the State Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education for the State of Michigan that when countless numbers of machine operators were released and turned out of employment by manufacturers of automobiles, during the depression of 1929-30, thousands went to night schools, and to some extent day schools, for vocational training. The majority of these workers had been taken into automobile plants with little or no previous training and, under the direction of an instructor-foreman, had been taught to perform one or two simple tasks. These men were the first to be discharged when market conditions forced a reduction of working force.

"I cannot emphasize too strongly the need for coöperation between vocational school authorities, employers and workers. The province of the vocational school, in relieving technological employment, is to retain for new jobs those who have been thrown out of employment. For the information that the school needs in setting up courses it must look to the employer and the employee group."

AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN SNOW

THE United States is honeycombed with motortruck and bus lines, operating in interstate commerce with little or no regulation as to rates, service or responsibility; paying only nominal taxes; discriminating—in the case of trucks—as between the types of traffic which they will accept; and charging, literally, "what the traffic will bear." All of this is at the expense of the railroads, to which the development and prosperity of the nation is largely due.

If the railroads could induce passengers and shippers to use their lines by reason of the rates and service offered there would be small grounds for criticism, but there are few persons with such a deep sense of loyalty that they will travel or ship freight by rail when their own cars, or a bus or truck, better serve their convenience.

All of this leads to the question of a fairer form of competition. Railroad officials are coming to the view that virtually all laws are made with a view to aiding competitors to take traffic from the railways; none are enacted to protect rail traffic from the inroads of unregulated competition, they say. Similarly, the Interstate Commerce Commission is directed to make such rates as will yield a "fair return," which it construes to be 5¾ per cent, but only in the banner year of 1929 was even 5 per cent attained, while in 1930 the return fell to 3.36 per cent.

Meanwhile, the huge railroad investment in plant, rolling stock and efficiently trained employees is being used to only half its capacity. The investments of hundreds of thousands of security holdings and institutions are being jeopardized by the indifferent attitude toward the industry.

This does not necessarily mean that the railroads have been faultless or free from shortcomings, both in service and in judgment, in the past.

Potential Competition

An example is the New York-Chicago passenger service—operated on an 18-hour basis at the turn of the present century, and now on a schedule of 20 hours as the fastest available. Railroad men all assert that 18, 16 or even 15 hours is possible for this 908 to 960-mile run, depending upon the route. Even the 20-hour trains run slower between various points than nonextra-fare trains. Despite the lesson learned in the case of the motorbus, the railroads refuse to heed the warning and step up the speeds of their trains before the airplane cuts more seriously into their traffic.

Trucks and Buses

One railroad executive, however, views the motor carriers as allies rather than rivals. Gen. W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania, recently said that he would like "emphatically to dispel the idea that the sound development of motor transport offers any serious threat to the railroads."

Western rail presidents, recently queried by the writer as to the facts, made varying statements of disagreement, although one indicated that the use of the word "sound" might be a clue to General Atterbury's approval of motor competition.

At all events, the other railways find bus lines cutting in on their local passenger traffic, as well as transcontinental business, while trucks come to the very door of a railroad warehouse with an order for goods, carry it for 500 miles parellel to the railroad, and then solicit a return load, at a rate scarcely high enough to pay for the gasoline, but which, of course, is more profitable than an empty truck returning. The railroads cannot do this, nor can they discriminate between the commodities which they are willing to handle.

Employees' Welfare

So drastic has the passenger situation become that limited trains are reported as coming into New York with 12 passengers, or leaving Washington with two persons aboard. Few Pullman cars are sold to capacity.

It is scarcely exaggerating to state that half the passenger trains in the United States are running with two engineers in the cab—the firemen having long since passed his examinations for an engineer's job, but with no job available. Numerous trainmen are also conductors, with nothing to "conduct."

Information Withheld

Singular as it may seem, with all these difficulties facing the railroads, the presidents of most lines refuse to say anything for publication. Aside from stated addresses, they decline to be quoted on matters of prime importance, and yet at the same time are seeking the support and sympathy of the public and its duly elected legislators. It is an anomalous situation, in that the railways want to get their story before the public, but none of their executives are willing alone to interpret the underlying facts.

Optimism Expressed

The American railways, of course, have had their low ebbs before, although these have been wholly financial in the past. Never before has competition cut their traffic drastically. Some rail executives in the middle West are sufficiently optimistic to view the present situation "hopefully" and to hold the thought that the public, through its legislators, will rectify any inequalities existing in truck competition.

The passenger side is more baffling, however, in that the railroads are offering a better, faster and often cheaper service, but cannot win back their passengers. Some officials doubt that it will ever come back, even with better business conditions generally. Yet it is surprising that a large number of persons express their preference for rail travel, their sympathy for the railroads and their desire to use Pullman cars for business and pleasure trips so long as the railroads will provide passenger service.

Big Job Given C. N. R. for 1936

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO—The adoption of a plan by which it is intended in 1936 to meet all interest payments to the public out of that year's earnings is the objective of the directors of the Canadian National Railways.

This was made clear by Dr. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals, in an address before the Board of Trade Club. This achievement will fittingly celebrate the centenary of Canadian railroading in 1936. Dr. Manion said: "Sir Henry Thornton said it would be the railways' 'five-year plan.' It's going to be a big job, but Sir Henry and his men will do it."

This announcement is an indication of the optimism of the "peoples' railroad" in the face of adverse conditions, explained Dr. Manion. "Owing to the increase in capitalization by reason of branch-line extensions, the fixed charges now are $53,000,000 per annum, $1,000,000 a week in interest to the public. That sum does not include the interest charges on amounts owing to the Government," he said. The railway's earnings had reached their highest level in 1928, when the next revenue available for interest payments was $58,000,000. In 1929 earnings had been less. "As to 1930, there is going to be some difficulty in handling the financial affairs of the railway, both from the Government's standpoint and from the standpoint of the railway itself. . . . Sir Henry Thornton answered me that in five years they would present me with a railway able to pay its own expenses."

Under present conditions the railway suffering decreased traffic and increased fixed charges was obliged to look carefully after expenditures. Demands for increased capital expenditure had to be frowned upon, he said. To date he has had requests for such expenditures totaling approximately $200,000,000.

If the railway is to succeed, it must control its capital expenditure. The Government must coöperate by refusing such demands for expenditure as were now coming in from all parts of Canada, and the Government must protect the railway's revenue by warding off moves for rate reductions, concluded Dr. Manion.

Revision of School Control Procedure Declared Vital

California Commission Urges Elimination of Political Campaigns by Which Superintendents of Public Instruction and Education Board Are Selected

CALIFORNIAN SCHOOL SURVEY SERIES—No. 16

By COURTLAND HOLDOM
STAFF CORRESPONDENT
SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO—Public school administration and finance, as well as the more popular subjects centering about pupils, teachers and courses, were given careful consideration by the California Commission for the Study of Educational Problems.

Radical revision of this State's methods of administering the schools will be recommended by the commission as the result of its investigations into the present dual method used here, which involves a superintendent of public instruction, elected by the voters, and a state board of education, appointed by the Governor.

Concerning this dual system, the commission's report will quote a special legislative commission of 1921, which sounded this warning: ". . . the present California educational organization must be regarded as temporary and transitional, and dangerous for the future, and it should be superseded at the earliest opportunity by a more rational form of State educational organization."

With two virtually independent heads, only the opportunity for a dispute is needed to throw an element of serious confusion into the school system of California, the commission found. It therefore will urge four changes to harmonize school control, which its report will state as follows:

Unity of Control Urged

"A further approach to a condition in which the functions exercised by the State Board of Education shall be those of policy making, general oversight, and especially those of improving and promoting public education, while the functions of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be those of the executive officer of the State Board of Education and an educational leader.

"The elimination of political campaigns and campaign expenses from those procedures by which the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the State Board of Education are selected.

"A unification of the organization and functioning of the superintendent's staff.

"One central source of interpretation of school law and State Board regulations, and as a result rulings for the guidance of the several districts of the State."

To bring about these and other changes for the better administration of public school affairs in California, the commission will recommend:

That by constitutional amendment and legislative enactment, or both, the Superintendent of Public Instruction be made an appointee of the State Board of Education, and the executive officer of that board, and that his salary be fixed by the board with approval of the State Department of Finance.

That the Governor nominate candidates for the State Board of Education, subject to election by the people, nomination to be made early enough to allow opportunity, in the event any large number of people are dissatisfied with his choice, for them to place a candidate on the ballot in opposition by petition, the percentage of signatures required being sufficiently high to discourage casual opponents from causing confusion, expense and controversy in order to satisfy their personal ambitions.

That such action be taken by the State Board of Education as will result in a more unified and integrated organization of the superintendents' educational staff.

School Code Criticized

That a legal division be established in the State Department of Education, the function of which shall be to interpret school law and state board regulations, to issue and keep on file uniform rulings for the guidance of superintendents, boards of education and boards of school trustees, and edit and publish a manual of school law and state board regulations.

Turning its attention to the school code of California, the commission found that document "clumsy, confusing and inadequate," its contents defective, some of its provisions contradictory, and the whole "a hopeless piece of patchwork." The report will state:

"Particularly does the commission feel that the trustees of California's approximately 3600 school districts should be enabled, without excessive effort, to familiarize themselves with those portions of the school code which pertain to their official duties and obligations. A lack of knowledge on their part cannot further the best interests of the schools. Clearly there is an urgent need for a condensed, well-indexed manual, containing those sections of the school code with which trustees should be acquainted, and to which they can turn whenever problems arise which necessitate reference to the laws."

The commission will therefore recommend that the school code be revised, and overlapping, conflicting and ambiguous sections be harmonized, clarified or deleted; that a librarian who has had much experience in indexing material for use by the general public be employed to index and cross-index the volume, and that the State Department of Education prepare a concise, cross-indexed question-and-answer manual, covering those parts of the school code which are most commonly needed by school trustees and administrative officials, and that copies of these manuals be mailed every second year to every school district trustee in the State.

The commission also studied the qualifications of county school superintendents, which it found startlingly lax in California. On this subject it will make the following recommendations:

That the county superintendent of schools be made a certificated school executive; that the State Board of Education, through its division of credentials, set up standards, and provide for examination and issuance of credentials for the position of county superintendent of schools; that laws be passed providing that thereafter no persons other than those properly certificated, excepting, however, those now occupying the position, shall hold the office of county supertendent of schools, and that the salary of the county superintendent be made commensurate with the duties involved.

The commision also studied problems of school costs, building costs, and school architecture, and a review of its findings in this direction will be given in the succeeding article of this series.

PRIMITIVE FERRIES OF ALBANIA ADD SPICE TO TOURING

(Continued from Page 1)

approaches onto the frail ferry where in case of need it is stopped by means of a big mallet which an attendant holds on the floor.

Then the ladders are drawn onto the flatboat and men swing it obliquely into the stream by the aid of long poles. A strong rope fastened to one corner attaches the raft to a pulley which runs on the cable, and the current hitting the float at a slant pushes it slowly across the river.

At the opposite bank the ferry is straightened out and brought firmly against another slippery, mushy dock, the ladderlike runways are again put in place and the car goes sliding and skidding up onto the road. Concessions for these ferries are farmed out by the state, and a car has to pay 75 cents every time it uses one.

It was very dark when we floated across our last stream, which is one of the widest in Albania. When we drove down the bank to the edge of the water we were happy to find no one waiting before us. In response to our horn, a boy appeared and told us that the raft was coming from the other side. Our chauffeur stopped the engine and his light went out. Nothing could be heard except the very gentle swirling of the invisible water and nothing was seen. We seemed to be waiting in a vast forest or at the edge of some kind and boundless sea.

We hear a scraping, the raft is brought up against the dock, and an oxcart creaks off it, after which we start our engine, light our lamps and roll gently onto it.

Tie-Up at Quay

The lights are extinguished again, the ferry is shoved obliquely into the stream, the softly rippling current brushes against the angle we offer it and pushes us quietly ahead as though pressing with velvet gloves. A vast, kind nature is holding us in her lap. It seems a very long time before a bank looms up. Our float is tied to the quay and the inclined planks put in place. We step on the gas but our wheels spin in vain. We cannot get onto the bank. Three times our chauffeur backs to the watery edge of that little railless ferry to get a running start and finally we go charging up, over the top and away. There are no more rivers to cross.

For an hour we speed along very dark roads between lines of shimmering, drooping trees, under overhanging branches. It is very fantastic and unreal, like a trip in wonderland. A tireless motherly jungle is rocking us in her draped cradle. We jolt down a long rocky hill, and enter Valóna, where hundreds of candles are glistening in mosques on the occasion of a big Muhammadan holiday. The day's trip is over and we stop at an attractive Swiss hotel, a fitting end to a perfect day.

Under Towering Hills

Valona is one of the best Albanian cities. It has a park, an indoor market, a number of first-rate streets, well-kept mosques, a few massive buildings, good hotels and two excellent quays for small ships. It lies at the base of high, verdant hills which run down in a half circle to the sea.

The shore here constitutes one of the best bays on the eastern side of the Adriatic Sea. It is like a large pair of circular pincers whose jaws hold, without touching it, a small rocky island, that belongs to Italy, 40 miles away. By the peace treaties concluded after the World War this island went to that country to aid it in its efforts to control the mouth of the Adriatic Sea.

Rome aspires to make that sea an Italian lake. The Adriatic is as an enormous bottle with a rather narrow neck. Valona in Albania and Otranto in Italy form the neck. Italy would like to hold Valona and the mountains about it, as it did until 1920, but lacking that it at least has this island.

One may doubt its actual military value, but with its fortifications it is at least a symbol. Italy will not consent to any other power gaining control of this portion of the east shore of the Adriatic.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN SPLIT OVER NAVIES LAID TO SUSPICION

(Continued from Page 1)

be appreciated. They were appreciated both by the United States and Great Britain.

The dispute arose originally from Italian discontent, Italian desire for prestige, and Italian demand for naval parity with France. Once the word parity was pronounced, it was difficult to withdraw it and despite the dangers incurred, neither France nor Italy was disposed to yield. It became a question of so-called national honor.

At the moment of the London conference, France and Italy were bitterly opposed for a number of reasons. They had failed to agree on minor matters, and while Italy was determined to show itself in the eyes of the world as the equal of France, the French had grown distrustful of Italian dictatorship, which in its view might lead to a policy of adventures. As between Great Britain and the United States, the moment was particularly favorable, and Japan was ready to acquiesce in their decisions.

Public opinions of the two countries were agitated, stubborn and hostile. Publicity of the conference did not improve matters. Neither side dared cede an inch.

It is not generally known that the British and American Governments were fully aware that a three-power pact was comparatively useless while France and Italy claimed complete liberty to build. From the beginning they tried privately to intervene. The efforts have never been halted. All well-informed persons knew of them, but only occasionally was the public afforded a glimpse of these efforts.

What is still less known is the fact that Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier, himself alarmed at the possible consequences and harassed by economic considerations, was always willing to reach a modus vivendi which did not imply stultification of himself. On one occasion when the Grand Council of Italy, believing it was pleasing Signor Mussolini, expressed itself too flatly on the subject of parity, the Premier was angry at the blunder which seemed to close the doors of negotiation. He wished to keep all the doors open.

Again when Dino Grandi, Foreign Minister, abruptly left Geneva last September, his action was misinterpreted. It was representede that he turned his back on the possibilities of an understanding. The fact was that negotiations were then proceeding between the French expert, René Massigli and the Italian, Augusto Rosso, and Signor Grandi wished to avoid a pronouncement which would have interfered with them.

Signor Mussolini's personal pronouncements should also be interpreted in a favorable sense. When he spoke threateningly he was seeking to force the hand of France and when he changed his tone and professed his desire for peace he was employing other tactics to the same end.

Parity Stumbling Block

That word parity was the stumbling block. If it could be forgotten, a practical Franco-Italian arrangement was easy. But it stood there, an implacable obstacle which long resisted efforts of Hugh S. Gibson, United States Ambassador to Belgium, and Robert L. Craigie of the British Foreign Office. When at last it could be brushed aside and negotiations could get down to figures of the actual needs, as distinct from relative strengths, concessions on both sides were surprisingly facile, and with the desire of accord evident, Mr. Craigie virtually succeeded in his task.

Quiet work of nearly a year was on the point of fruition. The British, by clearly indicating that they could not be neutral in the event of conflict, and would operate in the Mediterranean, completely exploded the meaning of the word parity. But once more an agreement was put in peril because the secret of the negotiations was prematurely divulged in France.

Certainly it is the business of a newspaperman to inform the public, but he should nevertheless do so with discretion and have regard to the consequences. There are times when publicity is desirable and others when publicity may be fatal.

Fortunately before untimely and mischievous relations could arouse passions, and provoke irreparable oppositions, Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Minister, and Mr. Alexander rushed to Paris, then to Rome, and back to Paris and presented to the world the "fait accompli."

"When the naval dispute is settled, other Franco-Italian problems will be simplified," Signor Mussolini is reported to have said. That is certainly true, and he might have added, "and all other European problems." The political atmosphere is profoundly transformed and the pessimism of last year has been replaced by a new and justified optimism.

BONDS TO AID JOBLESS WIN

LOS ANGELES, March 6 (AP)—Unofficial returns showed three city bond issues totalling $5,000,000 designed to relieve unemployment, were carried by substantial margins in an election yesterday. A two-third vote was required.

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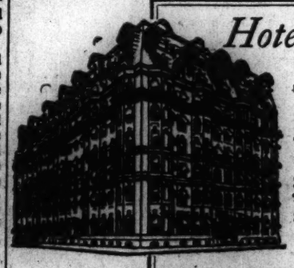

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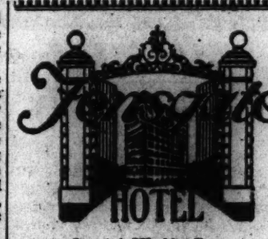

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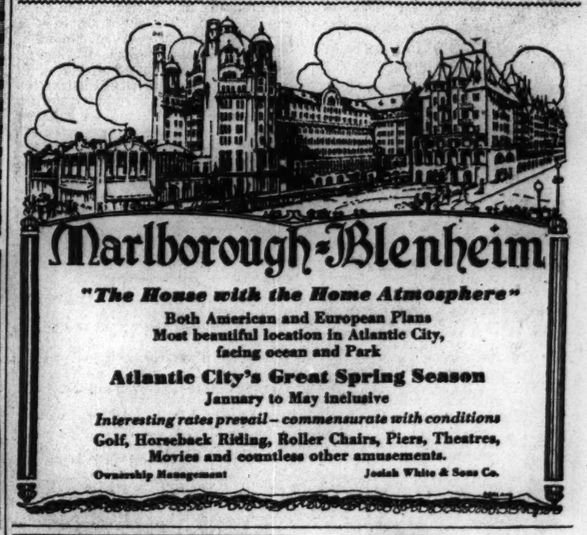

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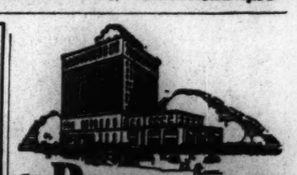

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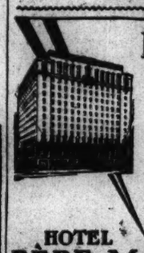

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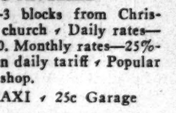

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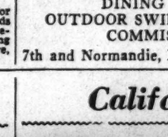

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Central Location yet Quiet and Comfortable. Good Meals and Very Moderate Rates
Generous accommodation. Large dining room, lounge, lobby, sun room, etc. Magnificent view of sea and mountains. Comfortable rooms with or without baths. Garden 6184.

BEARS STILL SEEM TO HAVE UPPER HAND

Make Aggressive Attack Upon Stocks—Closing Tone Weak

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP)—The stock market broke under heavy selling today, and closed with a weak tone. Transactions aggregated 4,000,000 shares.

Standard Oil of New Jersey dropped more than 2 points to a new 1931 low, and United States and Bethlehem Steels and General Electric also lost 2 or more.

Auburn dropped 16 points, and shares off 3 to 6 included American, American Telephone, Westinghouse Electric, A. M. Byers, American & Foreign Power, American Water Works, Case and Allied Chemical.

The market advanced a point or two in the early trading, dropped about 1 to 15 in the middle of the day, then recovered 1 to 4 in the early afternoon, only to start down again.

During the decline, pool support appeared to have been temporarily withdrawn from some of the recent spectacular risers, and some of the high-priced issues were subjected to concentrated bear selling.

Bearish Ammunition

The crop of adverse dividend announcements this week smoothed the way for the bears, although virtually all of the reductions or omissions have been expected in Wall Street for some time. Omission of the payments on American Rolling Mill common and Postal Telegraph preferred were among the latest.

Selling of Auburn, which had surged up from a January low of 101½ to a recent peak of 217½, was presumably in part a response to publication of an unconfirmed report that the State Bureau of Securities was inquiring into the action of the stock. Mullins, which lost a sizable fraction of its recent peak price of 35¾, had an even more spectacular rise, starting from a January low of 8⅝.

The oils were rather heavily sold in response to the latest declines in Mid-Continent crude prices, and presumably in anticipation of more disappointing annual statements. News that Secretary of Commerce Lamont had obtained coöperation from the Gulf and Standard of New Jersey interests in an effort to regulate imports was mildly favorable, although oil circles felt that the situation was still too confused to offer tangible encouragement. Several of the so-called independehts were disappointed that Congress failed to act to restrict imports.

Call money rose to 2 per cent late in the day, as it did yesterday, after renewing at 1½.

Better Tone to Bonds

The improved sentiment toward bonds that has been in evidence this week, was reflected today in higher prices for foreign bonds and a broadening demand for public utility issues.

The two-day turnover in German International 5½ per cent bonds, issued under the Young plan, passed the $1,000,000 mark today with the issue advancing to a new high for the year. The inquiry for the issue has been the outstanding feature of the week's trading and imparted a strong tone to other German obligations. Australian Government issues gained a point or so and certain issues in the South American group displayed rallying tendencies.

Legal utility bonds and others with a high rating profited from a good inquiry, and several reached new highs for the year. International Telephone & Telegraph bonds were very active and gained about a point on an average. Passing of the preferred dividend by Postal, an I. T. & T. subsidiary, was reflected in a 2-point drop in Postal 5s.

Railroad issues held in a narrow groove, with some tendency toward heaviness. United States Governments were neglected, but held firm.

Investment bankers were cheered by reports that the $100,000,000 4¼ per cent New York City issue was meeting with the best reception given a tax exempt issue in several years. The offering swelled the total week's financing to $157,690,044, the largest for any week since January, and comparing with $19,951,000 in the last week in February.

Whether the retail distribution of the huge tax exempt issue will tend to slow up financing for a time was not clear today, bankers expressing divergent views. However, the signs of more interest in bonds this week has brought new reports of contemplated issues. It was reported that the New York Central will market $75,000,000 4½s shortly.

WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE EARNINGS

Pamphlet report of Westinghouse Air Brake Company, supplementing preliminary report showing for 1930 net earnings of $6,496,841, equal to $2.05 per share, compared with $8,822,711 or $2.78 per share in 1929, contains income account which compares as follows:

	1930	1929
Oper profit	$8,415,548	$11,011,161
Depreciation	1,172,113	1,162,646
Fed taxes	746,594	1,025,807
Net income	6,496,841	8,822,711
Dividends	6,343,523	6,343,396
Surplus	153,318	2,479,315
P & l surp	14,741,092	14,587,716

Chairman Westinghouse and President Humphrey state to stockholedrs that reported earnings do not include entire equity in profits of associated foreign companies, but only dividends actually received. Also, that the newly organized Bendix-Westinghouse Automotive Air Brake Company has done "a very satisfactory and continually increased business."

OIL PRICES REDUCED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO, March 6—Gasoline, kerosene and naphtha are down 2 cents a gallon today at Standard Oil stations in the middle West. The cut is made, according to Edward G. Seubert, president of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, to pass along to the consumer the benefit of the company's ability to buy crude at lower prices. The new reductions does not affect the Chicago price, as local competitive conditions forced the Standard to come down two weeks ago in this territory.

AMERICAN WATER WORKS

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP)—American Water Works & Electric Company today reported a net income of $6,623,647 for last year, equal to $3.10 a share on the common stock. In 1929 the utility holding company earned $7,821,478, or $4 a share on a slightly smaller capitalization.

PREDICTS CURB ON RUBBER

LONDON, March 6—The Bank of England made no change in its discount rate of 3 per cent.

FRIDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar. 6	Last Mar. 5
14¼	7		Abitibi	2500	8¼	8	8	11⅛
52	39	6	Abitibi pf	200	45	44	44	44
34	25		Ab of Canada	100	32	32	32	32
101½	95		Ab & Str pf	20	101	101	101	101
33½	19½	1.60	Adams &	1200	21¾	21½	21½	21½
27	22½	2	Adams Mill	100	25	25	25	
			Advertumely	900	38¾	36	36¾	
20½	11½		Adv-Rmi pf	100	16	16	16	4
108¾	83½	.37	Air Reduc	2,300	101¾	98¼	98¾	101
19¾	7¼	.60	Airway El	400	9	9	9	9
9¾	7	.40	Alaska Jun	18400	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾
13¾	7¾		Allegheny	4800	10¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
39½	30¾	5½	Allegheny pf	300	54¾	54	54	55
50	39¾	5½	Allegh pf xh	100	55	55	55	
80	62	3½	Alliance R	20	80	80	80	
182¾	153½	8½	Allied Chem	13500	164¾	158	158	162
43¾	33½		Allis-Chal	400	38	36½	36½	37¾
18½	15	2	AL Port Cem	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
31	17½	2	Amerada	400	18½	17¾	17¾	17¾
62¾	34½	3½Am	Bk Note	400	51½	51½	51½	51½
30¾	20		Am Ag Ch of Del	100	35½	35½	35½	35
38	32	2.40	Am Brake	400	35¾	35¼	35¼	35
13¾	8¼		Am Car Sov	1600	10¾	10¼	10¼	10¾
83	63½	7	Am Car Sov pf	20	79½	79	79	
129¾	100¼	4†	Am Chain	1600	100¾	100	100	104
149½	140	7	Am Can pf	53700	146¾	145¾	146¾	146
38¾	27	3	Am Car & F	400	149¾	149	149¾	149½
31¾	21¾		Am Car pf	300	25	23¾	24¾	23¾
7¾	4¾		Am Chain	300	5½	5½	5½	5½
38¾	33½	2	Am Chicle	200	35	34	34	36
14½	11¾	1.40	Am Colortype	700	13½	13½	13½	14½
32¾	19		Am Com Alc	400	20½	19½	19½	20½
33½	19		Am European	200	12¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
51¾	26¾		Am & FPow	123000	32½	32	32	32½
89	67	6	Am & FP 6	200	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
79½	57¼	7	Am & FP 7	600	74½	71½	71½	74
10¾	7		Am & FP 2nf	200	8	8	8	
14½	10½		Am Hide pf	700	15	14½	15	
26	18½	2¼	Am Ice	400	29½	29¼	29¼	29¾
30¾	20¾	2	Am Int Corp	4100	23¾	21¾	22¼	23
83	71¼	4	Am Loco	400	28¼	27¾	27¾	27¾
7	3½		Am Loco pf	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
23¾	16¾	2	Am Mach & Met	100	5½	5½	5½	
39¾	22½	7	Am Metals	1200	21¼	20¾	21	20¾
64¾	45	1¾	Am Nat G pf	30	26	26	26	26
21¼	15½	1	Am Radiat	7100	21	20½	20¾	21
12¾	7		Am Repub	400	11¾	10	10	10¼
37¾	26¾	2†	Am Roll Mill	19100	28	26½	27	28¾
66	59	5	Am Saf Raz	2400	63	61¾	61¾	63½
1⅞	¾		Am Ship	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	
58½	40¾	4	Am Smelt	4000	53¾	52	52	53½
4½	2½		Am Solvents	400	4	4	4	
31¼	25	3	Am Stl Fnd	1400	28¾	28	28	28½
113	110	7	Am Stl F pf	10	112¼	112¼	112¼	111
47	37	2†	Am Stores	100	47	47	47	47
57½	42¾	6	Am Sugar	700	52¾	52¼	52¾	52¾
105¾	93	7	Am Sugar pf	600	103¼	102¼	103¼	103
23½	15¼	5	Am Tel&Cab	10	20¼	20¼	20¼	
201¾	176¼	9	Am Tel&T	17800	199½	196¾	196	198¾
80¾	53¾	3	Am Wat W	14900	76	70¾	71	75
79	54¼		Am W W ct	400	74½	71	71	
11⅞	6¾		Am Wool	300	9½	8¾	9¼	9½
35¾	21		Am Wool pf	2200	32¼	30	32½	33¼
8¾	4½		Am Zinc	1000	7¾	7¾	7¾	8¾
39¾	26		Am Zinc pf	200	36	35	36	
42¼	28¾	2½	Anaconda	18700	41¼	39¼	39¾	40¾
36	27	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	31¾	30¾	30¾	31¾
19½	13¾	1	Andes Cop	400	18½	17¾	17¾	
18	15½	2	Arch Dan	200	16½	16	16	16½
72	60¼	7	Armour D pf	100	63½	63½	63½	
4½	2¾		Arm Ill A	1400	3	3	3	3
3	2		Arm Ill B	400	2½	2	2	3
47	25		Arm Ill pf	400	28	28	28	28
28¾	24½	4	Asso Apparl	400	27¼	27	27	28
38½	22	2½	Asso Dry G	400	24½	24½	24½	24¾
203¾	178½	10	Atchison	1200	193¾	190¼	190	193½
107½	102¾	6	Atchison pf	400	107¼	107¼	107¼	107½
23¾	18	1	Atl Refin	2300	20¾	19¾	20	20¾
99¾	97	6	Atlas Pwd pf	10	97½	97½	97½	98
217½	101½	4§	Auburn Auto	35000	201	181½	181½	199
51¾	31	4.40	Aust Cred	200	51½	51½	51½	51½
2¾	1		Auto Sales	100	2	2	2	
6½	3		Aviation	700	5¾	5¼	5¼	5⅝

—B—

27½	20¾	1¾	Baldwin	1200	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	25¼
100	83½	7	Baldwin pf	110	100	99	99	
87¾	68¼	7	Balt & O	8900	78¼	77¼	78½	78½
80¾	62¼	4	Balt & O pf	400	80	79¾	79¾	80
107	103	6½	Bamber pf	10	103	103	103	103
113	108	7	Bangor & A pf	10	112	112	112	112
57½	54	6½	Barker Br pf	50	55	55	55	
14½	11¼	1	Barnsdall A	2100	13	12¾	12¾	12¾
78¾	65	1	Beatrice	600	76	74	74	75¼
4	2¼		Belding H	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
47¼	42¼	2	Bendix	14300	22¾	21½	22	22½
70¾	45⅝	2	Best & Co	9000	43¾	42¼	42½	43¾
12¾	1.47	7	Beth Steel	33400	65¾	62¼	62¾	63
29	24	1½	Beth Steel pf	500	123¾	122½	123½	123½
35	20¾	1½	Blaw Knox	400	25	24¾	24¾	27¾
75¾	67½	3†	Bohn Alum	300	31	30¾	30¾	30
30¾	20¾	4	Borden	4800	73¾	72	72	73
22¾	16½	1½	Borg Warner	7100	29	27½	27½	28¼
24	16½	2	Briggs	700	20¾	19½	19½	20¼
51¼	37		Briggs & Str	400	23¼	23	23	
26	15¾		Brockway	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
69¾	58¾	4	Brockway pf	10	20	20	20	68¼
94¼	85¾	6	Bkyn Man T	1900	68¾	64	64	
58	52	5	Bkyn Man pf	400	92	91½	91½	92½
125	103	5	Bkyn-Qu'n2pf	300	58	57½	58	
9½	5½		Bkyn Un G	600	121¾	121½	121¾	121¼
20¾	14¼	1	Bruns Term	400	8¾	7¾	7¾	8
34¾	25	2½	Bucy cv pf	1900	18⅝	17½	17½	18¼
5¾	4	1	Budd Mfg	300	5	5	5	5½
13	9		Budd Wheel	400	12	11¾	11¾	13
23	11¾		Bullard	1200	16⅞	16	16	16¾
25¼	21½	1	Burroughs	500	28½	28	28	29¾
104	100½	7	Bush T deb	120	102½	101	101	
13½	1		Butte & Sup	400	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
20⅝	15¾		Butterick	400	18	17	17	17½
69¾	57⅝		Byers	24300	66⅞	60¾	62½	65⅞

—C—

53	42¾	4	Calif Pack	800	45	43⅝	43⅞	44
15½	11¾	1	Campbell	100	14	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
42⅝	36¾		Calu & Ariz	200	41	41	41	
11¾	8		Calu & Hecla	200	10½	10⅛	10⅛	10¼
40¾	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	1200	37⅞	36¼	36¼	37⅜
45⅜	38½	2½	Can Pac	1100	43¼	42¾	42⅞	43⅛
22½	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	200	21¾	21¾	21¾	22½
16	9½		Capital Adm	400	14¼	13½	13¾	14¼
133½	81¾	6	Case Thresh	63900	115⅞	107¼	108⅞	114¼
52½	28⅞	3	Caterpillar	6500	47¾	45	45¾	47½
14⅜	5½		Celotex	200	11¾	11½	11½	11¾
18	11		Celanese	1200	12½	12¼	12½	
24⅞	20	1½	Cen Aguirre	1200	21¾	20¾	21	
61¾	21½		Century Rib	100	53¾	52¾	53¾	61¾
30⅛	27½	2	Cerro de P	800	26¾	25¾	25¾	26½
4⅞	2¼		Cert-Teed	300	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
24⅜	11		Cert-Teed pf	1900	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	
54¼	40	3	Checker-Cab	200	19	18½	18⅝	18⅞
46½	39½	2½	*Ches Corp	900	45⅞	46½	46½	47
22¾	7		*Ches & Ohio	2300	42¾	42¼	42¼	42⅝
17⅜	9¼		Chi & Alton	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	18⅜
7¾	6¼		Chi & Alt pf	100	1	1	1	1
26⅜	19¼	1	Chi Gt West	200	6¾	6½	6½	7
8¾	5¼		Chi Gt W pf	300	23	23	23	22¾
17½	9¾	1	Chi M&SP	400	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
15⅞	9½		Chi M&SP pf	600	11¾	11¼	11¼	11⅞
45½	33	4	Chi &NW	700	40	38½	38½	40
13½	9½		Chi Pneu	3900	12⅞	12	12	11¾
35	23¾		Chi Pneu pf	400	26½	26	26½	27
63½	47¼	7	Chi RI	1500	60¾	58¾	58¾	60½
23	20	3	Chi Yel Cab	20	22½	21	22½	
11⅞	10½	3	Chick Cot OO	140	10¾	10½	10½	10¾
33⅜	24.40		Childs	200	32⅞	32	32	32½
24½	15⅞		Chrysler	54200	33¾	31½	32	32½
27⅝	35⅜	3.60	City Ice	100	23¾	21½	22¾	22¼
81	77½	6½	City Ice pf	100	83¼	83	83¾	86¼
25	17½	3½	City Stor A	10	21	21	21	
34½	24¾		Cluett Peody	100	31¼	31¼	31¼	31½
150	142¼	7§	Coca Cola	100	165	163	163	165
51½	50½	3	Coca Cola A	100	51½	51½	51½	51½
99¾	47	2½	Col Palm	200	47⅝	47½	47½	
17⅝	9		Collins&A	1900	15½	14¼	14¼	14½
104	102	6	Col Palm pf	300	102¾	102½	102½	
32¼	21⅞	1	Colo F&I	1500	30¾	29¾	30	30¾
45	33½	2§	Colum Gas	16900	43⅝	40¾	41	42⅝
108½	100⅞	6	Col Gas pf A	100	107¾	107¾	107¾	
111⅝	77½	6	Col Carbon	6000	98½	93	93½	97
14⅝	4¾		Col Graph	67100	14⅝	13⅜	13⅜	14⅜
35¾	18½	2	Com Cred	1500	22½	20¾	21	22⅝
24¼	21½	2	Com Cred A	400	35	34¾	34¾	35
90	82	6	Com Cr pf B	20	93½	93½	93½	
72	25	2	Com Inv Tr cv pf	100	86	86	86	86½
21½	15½	1	Com Inv Tr	400	31½	30½	30½	31½
12	8	.60	Commonwealth So.	7700	30	19½	19¼	19½
99¾	91½	6	Comwith 6 pf	21700	11⅝	10⅞	11	11½
11⅜	6		Conveloum	1100	99	97½	98¾	97½
15	9¾	2	Con Film	700	10½	9⅞	9⅞	10
103	52¼	4	Con Gas	34100	103	99¼	100	102
104½	101½	5	Con Gas pf	200	103	103	103	103¼
1½	¾		Con Textile	1300	1⅛	¾	¾	¾
8½	6½		Container A	400	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
3	2¼		Container B	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	
30	17¾		Cont Bak A	4700	27	24⅝	24⅝	26
3⅜	2¼		Cont Bak B	1800	3¾	2⅞	2⅞	3⅜
77½	67¼	8	Cont Bak pf	600	75¾	74	75	75
59½	47	2½	Cont Can	1900	58⅝	57⅜	57⅝	58
16⅞	10½	1	Cont Dia Fib	2900	16	15	15	15⅞
51¾	41	2.40	Cont Ins	300	48⅝	48½	48½	48½
4½	2¾		Cont Motors	700	4¼	4	4	4¼
12	9½		Cont Oil	3700	10⅞	9¼	9½	10¼
12	8½		Cont Shares	6900	10½	9¾	9¾	10¼
86⅝	76½	3†	Corn Prod	300	84	82	82	82¼
30¾	20⅝	4	Corn Prod pf	60	149½	149	149½	
18	8¼		Cosy A	1300	15½	14	14	15
6⅝	4		Crown Zell	200	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
2⅜	1½		Cuba Cane Prod	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
1	⅞		Cub Dom S	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
46	41	4	Cudahy	300	46	45¾	46	45¾
100	89¾	6†	Curtis Pub	100	91	91	91	
118¾	113¼	7	Curtis P pf	100	118	118	118	118¾
57⅜	35⅜		Curtiss Wr	3600	5⅝	5	5	5¼
4½	3⅞		Curtiss Wr A	1200	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	8¼
106	100	7	Cushman 7%	100	105½	105½	105½	106
41	30		Cutler	400	31	30	30½	31

—D—

23	13½		Davison	2100	21	19½	19½	19
102	80	6	Del Lac & W	300	83¼	80	80	83½
23	14¾		Diamond M	17100	23	21½	21½	22¾
24	24½		Diamond pf	800	25½	25½	25½	25¾
21¾	14½	1.20	Dom Stores	100	21	21	21	20½
102¾	83¼	4†	Dupont	9600	99¾	98¾	98¾	97¾
14¾	12¾	1	Duplan Silk	100	13¾	13½	13½	

—E—

135¾	143⅞	5†	East Kodak	2700	173½	167	167	172
132	128⅜	6	Eas Kod pf	30	136	130	130	
21½	13¾	1.60	Eaton Axle	4100	30¼	19½	19½	19¾
68⅞	50⅜	6	Elec Auto Lt	4700	70¼	64¾	65¼	65¾
60¾	38¼	1	Elec P&L	9700	67¾	64⅝	65¼	65¾
107¾	100	7	Elec P&L pf	51600	58⅞	54½	54¾	56⅝
96½	86	6	*El Paso pf	300	105¾	105¾	105¾	107
65⅝	50¾	5	Elec Sto Bat	900	69¾	65¾	66¾	66½
2¼	1		Emer-Br A	100	2	2	2	2¼
41	30	6	End John	300	38¾	38	38	
113	100	6	End John pf	100	105	105	105	
47¾	38	2.40	Eng P S Co	200	47½	47	47½	
89¾	85	5½	Eng P S 5½ pf ww	300	89¾	89¾	89¾	
39¾	28		Erie	600	34	33	33	33¾
25	20	1½	Eureka Vac	700	11¾	10¾	10¾	11
			Ex Buffet	30	20	20	20	

—F—

29	22	1.60	Fairb Morse	1300	30¾	30¼	30¼	28
6½	5⅜		Fashion Park	100	6	6	6	
22¾	15½		Fed Disc Cp	200	19	19	19	
9½	8¼	6	Fed L&T pf	200	90	90	90	90
15½	10		Fed Screw W	100	13	12	12	12
30	24½	2.40	Fed Sug Re	4300	28¾	27½	27½	28
93½	85½	6½	Filene pf	10	93¼	93¼	93¼	
55	41	3½	First Nat St	1000	53¾	53¼	53¼	53½
7⅛	1⅞	6	Fisk Rubber	300	3	3	3	3⅛
2	2		Flak Rub lpf	10	3¾	3¾	3¾	
64½	41½	2	Foster & Wh	600	58¾	55¼	56	56¾
32½	22¾		Fourth Nat Inv	3600	30	29¼	30	30¼
17½	7		Foundation	500	18	17¾	18	20
40	24½	4	Freeport Tx	13800	39½	36¾	37¾	38
83½	75	6†	Fuller pf	30	83½	82¾	82¾	
65	65	6†	Fuller 2 pf	40	65	65	65	

—G—

6⅝	3½		Gabriel A	400	5½	5	5	
60	50⅜	6	*Gamewell	40	57½	57	57	58
			Gardner M	1300	14¾	14¾	14¾	15
73¼	57¾	4	Gen Am Tr	700	73¼	68¾	69¾	70¾
45⅛	24⅝	4	Gen Asphalt	400	29	27	27	30
13	7	..	Gen Cable	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
85	48	3	Gen Cable pf	3100	51¾	49¾	50	51¾
14¾	7¾		Gen Elec	31400	31¾	30¾	31	31½
13¾	11¾	1.40	Gen Foods	3100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
3	1¾		Gen Gas A	1000	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
3	2		Gen Gas B	1000	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
4	2		Gen Mills	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
45	34	.50	Gen Mills pf	200	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
4	3		Gen Motors	4800	4¼	4	4	4¼
49¾	35		Gen Mot 5%	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
31¾	31¼	3.60	Gen Pub Sv	1100	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
15	11	⅝	Gen Pub Sv pf	200	15	15	15	15
11¾	7¾		Gen Outdoor A	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
21	15½		Gen Outdoor B	100	21	21	21	21
19¾	13¾		Gen Theatres	1200	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
9¾	6¼		Gen Ry Sig	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
37¾	23	7	Gen Realty	24000	31¾	30¾	30¾	31¾
77¾	54	4	Gen Realty pf ww	1900	77	76	77	77
37¾	23		Gen Refrac	2100	25¾	25¼	25¼	25¾
34½	31½		Gillette	5200	32¾	32¼	32¼	33¼
10¾	8¼	.40	Gimbel Br	8300	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾
7¾	4¾		Gimbel pf	1100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
30½	18¾		Glidden	400	33¼	32¾	32¾	32¾
3¾	2		Gobel (Adolf)	400	3	2¾	2¾	2¾
39¾	31½	2½	Gold Dust	7600	34¾	33¾	34	34¾
111½	110¼	6	Gold Dust pf	1700	111	111	111	111
40	37¾	3	Goodrich pf	100	63	63	63	63
52¾	38⅝	4	Goodrich	2300	48⅞	48	48	48¾
48	30		Goodyear	4300	51¼	49¾	49¾	50¼
46	34	3.43	Graham-P	700	40¾	40¾	40¾	41¼
19	12		Granby	400	21	20	20	21
17¾	10¾	1†	Grand Silver	300	22	21½	22	21½
28¾	20	3	Grand Union	2700	17¾	16½	16⅝	17
23¼	15¾	1	Granite City	4700	18¾	18	18	18¾
74¾	54¾	3	Grant (WT)	800	33¾	33	33	33½
69¾	56½	5	Green Can	10	74¾	74¾	74¾	
78	70	5	Grt Nor pf	500	86¾	86½	86½	87½
3

BETTER TONE DEVELOPS IN LIVESTOCK

Cattle and Lambs Recover From Previous Week—Hogs Are Up Mildly

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, March 6—Considerable fluctuation was noted throughout the markets for livestock during the week at the Union Stock Yards here due mainly to the uneven distribution of receipts.

At the close, both cattle and lambs showed strong advances and hogs were up mildly, compared with a week ago, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Fed steers and yearlings went up sharply the first half of the week, easing off a trifle on the fourth session to a basis mostly 25 to 50 cents higher than a week earlier, medium and heavy weight beeves suitable for shipping purposes showing the maximum upturn. Light yearling heifers moved up 50 to 75 cents and most other she stock gained 25 to 50 cents, fat and cutter cows up least.

Bulls advanced 10 to 15 cents, while vealers slumped $1 to $1.50 to the lowest level in 20 years. Stockers and feeders moved more freely than for some time and at mostly 25 cents higher prices.

Both long yearlings and weighty beeves topped at $11.25, and numerous loads of strong-weight steers sold at $10 to $10.75, while most of the short fed steers with weight brought $8 to $10, and light steers and yearlings $7.25 to $9.25, common offerings ranging downward to $6, and inferior lots as low as $5 and below.

An extreme top of $9.15 was paid for light heifers, the bulk going at $7 to $8. Fat cows bulked at $4.25 to $5.50, cutter grades $3 and $4. Most bulls brought $4 to $4.40, while vealers bulked at $6 to $7, the best at $8.

Butcher hogs finished steady to 10 cents higher, and packing sows 10 to 13 cents higher. Curtailed receipts provided the main supporting factor, as well as considerable improvement in the fresh pork trade. The extreme top for the week was $7.60, and the closing peak $7.50.

Late bulk 170 to 210 pounds sold at $7.35 to $7.45; 220 to 250 pounds, $7.10 to $7.35; 260 to 360 pounds, $6.65 to $7; best light lights, $7.25 to $7.40; pigs mostly $6.25 to $6.75, few to $7.15; packing sows, $6 to $6.35.

The fat lamb trade was very irregular, but closed mostly 25 to 50 cents higher than a week ago, heavyweights up most. Learlings were very scarce, and shared the advance, while fat ewes ruled strong.

Early top fat lambs sold at $9.25, $9 late; closing bulk good and choice lambs 96 pounds, down $8.50 to $8.75, heavier weights and few clipped lambs, $8 to $8.25; wooled native bucks, $7 to $7.75; throwouts, $6.50 to $7.50; fat ewes, $4 to $5.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	2½@2¾
Customers' loans	3½@4½	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1½@1¾	1½@1¾
Four to six months	1¾@2½	1¾@2¼

	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	28½c	27¼c
Bar silver in London	13 1/16d	13d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d

Acceptance Market

30 days	1⅜@1¼
60 days	1⅜@1½
90 days	1⅜@1½
4 months	1¾@1¾
5 months	1½@1¾
6 months	1½@1¾

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3%	Bombay	7%
Boston	2½	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	3	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7½
Minneapolis	3½	London	3
New York	3	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2
San Francisco	3	Prague	4
St. Louis	3	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5½
Athens	8	Sofia	9
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	9	Vienna	5
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.85½	$4.85⅛	$4.8665
Cables	4.85⅛	4.85⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0391⅛	.0391⅛	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1394	.1394½	.139
Italy—lira	.0523¾	.0523¾	.0526
Germany—mark	.2377	.2377	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1406¼	.1406¼	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅜	.0296⅜	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2675	.2674½	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—drachma	.0129½	.0129½	.193
Holland—florin	.4008½	.4008	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1764⅜	.1745⅜	.1749
Norway—krone	.2675	.2675	.268
Poland—sloty	.1120¾	.1120¾	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059⅞	.0059⅞	.193
Spain—peseta	.1073	.1074	.193
Sweden—krona	.2678½	.2678¼	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1935	.1925¼	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0175¾	.0175¾	.193

Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2400	.3325	..
Shanghai—tael	.3087½	.3000	..
India—rupee	.3600	.3598	.3650
Japan—yen	.4940	.4941	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4982½	.4982½	.50
Str Stlments—dol	.5635	.5625	.5678

South America			
Argentina—peso	.3320	.3328	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0840	.0822	.1196
Chile—peso	.1205	.1205	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9737
Peru—pound	.2750	.2725	.40
Uruguay—peso	.7200	.7175	1.0342

North America			
Canada—dollar	1.00 1-64	1.00 1-32	1.00

*Par unsettled.

U. S. DISTRIBUTING CORP.

United States Distributing Corporation's net profit of $686,392 for 1930 is equal to $6.46 a share on 103,382 shares of United States Distributing 7 per cent preferred, compared with 95 cents a share on 387,434 shares of common in 1929.

THE securities advertised in this newspaper are not guaranteed as investments by The Christian Science Monitor.

The publishers aim to accept advertisements of sound securities only, but those making investments on account of such advertisements should make their own investigations before buying.

Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:00 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	87¼	87
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	84⅛	83¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	83	82
Amer Foreign Power 5s	85¼	85
Amer I G Chem 5½s ct '49	106¾	106¾
Amer Ice Co 6s '53	94	94
Amer Inter 5½s cv '49	94	94
Amer Metals Co 5½s	94¾	94¾
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	72	72
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103½	103½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¾	103¾
Amer T&T 4s '36	102	102
Amer T&T 4½s cv '39	134½	134
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107	106¾
Amer T&T sf 5s '60	107¾	107¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	107½	107½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	109	109
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	106½	106½
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	70½	70½
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	97	96
Armour & Co 5½s '43	74¾	74¾
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	96	95
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	98¾	98¾
Atch T&SF 4½s	116½	115¾
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	91¾	91½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	86	86
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	86	86
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	101½	101¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv	90½	90½
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div	104½	104½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	100	100½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	109½	109½
Bangor & Atoos 4s '51	90½	90
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	108⅞	108⅞
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	112⅜	112⅜
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	104½	104½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 4s '66	101¼	101¼
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	87½	87½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	109	109
Buff R & P 4½s '57	89¾	89¾
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	99¾	99
Calif Petroleum 5½s '38	100½	100½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	99¾	99½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100	99¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	99¾	99¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	103½	102
Can Nat Ry 5s July	106	105
Can North deb 6½s '46	119	119
Can North sf 7s '40	112	112
Can Pacific deb 4s	87⅞	87⅞
Can Pacific 4½s '46	101⅞	101⅝
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99⅝	99⅞
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	105	105
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	101½	101¼
Cen New England 4s	88½	88
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	97⅛	97⅛
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	113½	113½
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	34	33¼
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100¾	100¼
Ches & O cv 4½s A	101¾	101¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	105	104⅞
Ches & O 4½s 'B	101½	101½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '38	98¼	98¼
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	109⅝	109⅝
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s '82	107	107
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	68¾	68½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	29⅞	29⅞
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	70⅜	70
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	93⅜	93¼
Chicago & Nw 4½s '87	93¾	93
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	101⅞	101¾
Chicago Railway 5s	69	68½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	99¼	99
Chicago RI&P 4½s A	92⅜	92⅜
Chicago StL&NO 5s	103½	103⅛
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	103½	103⅜
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	91½	91¼
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	105½	105⅛
Childs Co 5s	82⅞	82⅞
Chile Copper 5s '47	94¾	94½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	93¼	92⅞
Cin Terminal 4½s 2020	104⅜	104¾
Clev Un Term 5s '73	107	106⅝
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	99⅛	98
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	98	98
Con Gas Co 5½s '45	106⅜	106¼
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	70⅜	70⅜
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99⅞	99¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	97¼	97⅛
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	103¼	103¼
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	80¼	80¼
Detroit Ed 4½s 'wi	102⅜	102½
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	103⅜	103⅜
Erie RR gen 4s '96	87⅜	87½
Erie RR 5s '67	80½	79½
Erie RR gen '75s	79	78½
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	103	101½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	37	36½
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	20	20
Gannett 6s '43	81	81
Gen Baking Co 5½s	94½	94⅜
Gen Investment 5s	88	88
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¾	103¾
Gen Theater ½quip 6s	67⅜	67½
Goodrich 6s '45	67½	66¾
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	99⅜	99⅜
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	99¾	99¾
Great Northern 1st	100⅞	100⅞
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	99½	99½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111⅜	111⅜
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	25	25
Hudson Coal 5s '62	89	89
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	78	78
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	101½	100½
Humble Oil 5s '37	101¾	101½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	103⅜	103⅛
Ill Bell Tel 5s '56	106¾	106½
Ill Central 4¾s '66	93¾	93¾
Ill Central 5½s '56	100½	100½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	101¾	101¾
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	96	96
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	91½	91¼
Inter Rap Tran rg 5s '66	72½	72½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	72½	72½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	92	92
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	99½	99½
Int & G Nor adp 6s '52	57	56
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	90	90
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	84¾	83
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	94¾	94⅜
Int Tel & Tel 5s	88	88
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	80¼	80¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	102½	102½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	95⅝	95¾
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	76	76
Kentucky Con 4s '87	93½	93½
Kings Co El '49 stx	80	80
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	102¾	102¾
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103½	103¼
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	80	80
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100½	100½
L'Autaro 6s '54	66½	65½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	106	106
Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '54	104	104
Lehigh Val Term 5s	103⅝	103½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	109	107½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	99½	99½
Long Island rfg 4s '49	94¾	94¾
Long Island deb 5s '37	101½	101½
Louis Arkansas 5s	67	66
Louis & Jeff Bridge 4s '45	96⅜	96⅜
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	101	100⅞
L&N 5½s col ctf '52	101¼	101⅛
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '34	101½	101½
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	98	98
McKesson & Robbins 5½s	79¾	79¾
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	88¾	88¾
Min StP & SSM 5½s '49	92	92
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	71	70½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	95¾	95¾
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	94⅝	94½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	95	95
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	97½	97
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	104½	104½
Montana Power 5s A '62	101½	101½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	102	101¾
Nat Radiator 6½s '47	17½	17½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	110½	110½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	90½	90½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	90⅝	90½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	85⅝	85⅝
NYC&HR con 4s '98	96¾	96½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	100½	100½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	107½	107
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106½	106¼
NYC L SL cou 3½s '98	79	79
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	99¾	99¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	92¼	92⅛
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	100	100
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	101⅛	101⅛
NY Dock Co 4s '51	76¼	76¼
NY Edison 5s '44	106½	106½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	115	115
NY G&EL&P pur m 4s '49	98¾	98¾
NY NH&H ne deb 4s '47	89¾	89¾
NY NH&H 4½s '67	94¾	94¾
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	105½	105½
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	8¾	8¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103¼	103¼
NY Tel deb 6s '49	111½	111½
Norf & W div 4s '44	99	98¼
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	101	100½
Nor Am Ed Co 5s	98¾	97⅝
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	68¼	68¼
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	95¼	95¼
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	113¼	113¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103½	103½
Ore Short Line gld 5s '46	100½	100½
Otis Steel 6s '41	99½	99½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103¾	103¾
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	77½	77½
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	102	102
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	102¾	102¾
Penn Railroad 5s '64	164¾	164¾
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	109⅞	109⅞
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	97½	97½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	102	102
Phil Elec Co 4½s	103¾	103½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '67	93⅞	93⅝
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	80	80
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60	86½	85¼
Port Gen Elec 4½s '35	88¾	88½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	71	71
Purity Baking 5s '48	97	97
Read rfg 4½s A '97	102¼	101⅞
Read rfg 4½s B '97	103¼	102¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	85	84¾
Rio G & W col 4s '49	85½	95½
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	100¼	100¼
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	86	85¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	79	78½
Seabd AL con 4s '45	16	16
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s E '35	8	8
Shell Pipe 5s '52	90¼	90
Shell Union 5s '47	82⅜	81¾
Shubert Theater 6s '42	21½	21½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	99¾	99
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102	102
Sinclair Pipe L & S 5s '42	100	100
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	77¾	77¾
Smith A O 6½s '23	102	102
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105½	105½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '56	97½	97½
Southern Pacific 4½s '29 ww	99¼	99¼
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '71	101	101
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	88¼	88
Southern Ry con 5s '94	100¾	100¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104½	104½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100¼	100¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '48	82	82
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107¾	107¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	101	101
Tex & Pac 5s D '80 wi	94½	93¾
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48¾	48¾
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100¼	100¼
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	101	101
Union Pacific 4s '68	94½	94½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	90¾	90¾
United Biscuit 6s '42	104¾	104¾
US Rubber Co 5s '47	71½	71½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	96¼	96¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	103½	103½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	73	73
Vertientes Sugar 7s '43	39	39
Virginia Ry 5s '62	100	100
Wabash RR 4s D '60	81½	81½
Walworth 6s '45	73½	73½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	89¾	89
Western Electric 5s '44	106¾	105¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	83¾	83¾
Western Pacific 5s A '46	94¾	94¾
Western Union 5s '51	104½	104½
Western Union 6s '60	106	106
Wheeling & L Erie 4½s '66	83⅜	83⅜
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	89¾	89½
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	102	102

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Mar 6	Mar 5
4th 4¼s '38	103.30	103.23	103.26	103.24
US 3¼s '47	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6
US 4s '54	107.22	107.22	107.22	107.19

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low	Mar 6	Mar 5
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	75		74½	
Akershus 5s '63	95½		96⅛	
Antioquia 7s A '45	95		95	
Antioquia 7s B '45	63½		63⅜	
Antioquia 7s D '45	61⅞		61⅞	
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	94¾		94¾	
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	95		93	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	95		95	
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	95		94⅜	
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	94¾		94¾	
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	94½		94½	
Australia 4½s '56	65		65	
Australia 5s '55	73		71½	
Australia 5s '57	71½		71½	
Austria (Gov) 7s ct '57	97¼		97¼	
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	106		106	
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	91		91	
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103½		103½	
Belgium (King) 7s '55	114½		114½	
Belgium (King) 7s '56	110½		110½	
Berlin (City) 6s '58	79		79	
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	81		81	
Berlin Elec 6½s '50	80¼		80	
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	39		38⅛	
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	39		39	
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	39¾		39¾	
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	68		67½	
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	68		67	
Brazil (US) 8s '41	88		88	
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	73¾		73¾	
Brisbane 5s '58	63¾		63⅜	
Budapest (City) 6s '62	77¼		77¼	
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	84¾		84¾	
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	76½		76½	
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	93		93	
Bulgaria 7s '67	74		73	
Bulgaria 7½s '68	83		83	
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	70		68¼	
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100¼		100¼	
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	82		80½	
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	85		84½	
Chile (Bank 6s '62	81		81	
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	83⅓3		82¾	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	83		83	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	83		83	
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	99½		99½	
Chilean Loan 7s '60	82½		82	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	72		71⅛	
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	94¼		94¼	
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	76½		76½	
Caub (Rep) 5s '14) '49	96		96	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	96¾		96¾	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	74¼		75¼	
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	63¼		63¼	
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	100¾		100¾	
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94¾		94½	
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101¼		101¼	
Denmark (King) 6s '42	106		106	
Dutch El 6s '47	102		102	
Dutch El sf 6s '52	102		102	
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	88¼		89	
Fin Mun 6½s A	91¼		90	
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	108¾		108¾	
French (Rep) 7s '49	120⅛		120⅛	
French (Rep) 7½s '41	126		126	
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	94¾		94¾	
German 7s '49	105½		105½	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	89		88¾	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	82		82	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	83		82	
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	82¾		82¾	
Germ Cen Elec 6s '48	80		80	
Germ Cen Elec 6½s '40	94½		94½	
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	83½		81¼	
Hamburg 6s '46	87¾		87	
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	92½		92	
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	77½		77½	
Italian Credit Con 7s A '47	97		96¾	
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	95		94⅞	
Italy (IKng) 7s '51	100		100	
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '30	94¾		94¾	
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	100		100	
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	95¾		94¾	
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105⅜		105⅛	
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	83		83	
Karstadt 6s '43	72¾		70½	
Kreuger & Toll 5s '50	92½		91¾	
Mag Mill Meh 7s '48 xw	72		72	
Milan (City) 6½s '52	89		89¾	
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	98¼		98½	
New South Wales 5s '57	85¾		85¾	
New South Wales 5s '58	86⅛		85¾	
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '70	101¼		101¼	
Norway (King) 4½s '53	101		101	
Norway (King) 6½s '85	103⅝		103⅝	
Norway (King) 6s '43	105½		105½	
Norway (King) 6s '52	103¼		103¼	
Norwegian El 5½s '57	100¾		100¾	
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	93½		93½	
Panaa (Rep) 5½s '53	102¼		102¼	
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	32½		33	
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	80¾		80¾	
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	83½		83½	
Prussia 6½s '51	85		85	
Prussia 6s '52	78		79	
Rhine Main 7s '50	97		96⅞	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	86		86	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	86		85½	
Ruhr 6s	78		78	
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	80¾		80	
Rio de —aneiro (City) 8s '46	78¾		78¾	
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	55		54½	
Roms (City) 6½s '52	89¾		89¾	
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	92½		92½	
Saarenbrucken ⅞ (City) 6s '53	86		86	
Saste Fe (Prov) 7s '42	85¾		85¾	
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	48½		48½	
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	85½		85	
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	90		90	
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	75		75	
Saxon State 6½s '60	82		82	
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	81¾		81¾	
Siemens 7s '36	100½		100½	
Silesia (Prov) 7s '46	97		97	
Sydney 5½s '55	70½		70½	
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	90½		90½	
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	99½		99¾	
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	93½		93½	
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	90¾		90¾	
Uni Sti W 6½s A '54	79		79	
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	83		83	
Warsaw 7s '58	66½		65¼	
Wurttemberg 7s '56	91		91	
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	99¼		99¼	

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Last Mar 6	Last Mar 5
200 Allied Motor	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
100 Am Com Pwr A	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	16
50 Am Equities	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
250 Am Rad & S	⅞	⅞	⅞	1⅛
800 Art Metal Wks	7¼	7	7¼	7
350 As Tel Util	25	25	25	
200 Butler Bros	6	5¾	6	5⅞
100 Ceco Mfg	5	5	5	
200 Cen Pub Serv A	17¾	17⅜	17¾	17¾
300 Cent & SW Util	24	23⅜	24	23⅜
950 Chicago Inves	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
275 Common Edison	249	248	249	248½
2300 Cord Corp	10⅛	9⅝	10	9¾
850 El House Utl	27	26⅝	27	27½
200 Gleaner C Har	3½	3	3	3⅛
2100 Grt Lakes Air	3¾	3½	3¾	3⅜
6300 Insull Ut Inv	46¼	44¾	46⅛	45¼
4000 Kellogg Switch	6¾	5½	6⅜	5
100 Libby, McNeill	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½
100 Lion Oil	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
750 Mer & Mfr "A"	21½	21	21½	21½
9200 Mid Utilities	24¼	23⅜	24¼	24
50 Mid Ut pf	99	99	99	99¾
1200 Mo-Kan Pipe	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
250 Nat Ed Pwr A	25¾	25½	25½	26
400 No Am Car	20⅞	20½	20⅝	21
6200 N A Lt & Pwr	68¾	66¾	68

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

WOLF VS. HAINES FOR TITLE AGAIN

Meet for U. S. Squash Tennis Championship Now Held by Former

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 6—Harry F. Wolf, United States champion, of the New York Athletic Club, and Rowland B. Haines, of the Columbia University Club, who held the title for three years until ousted by Wolf last spring, will stage their second battle for the United States amateur squash tennis title tomorrow, as well as their seventh encounter of this season, on the New York Athletic Club courts, as the result of the semifinal matches played yesterday.

Wolf has the edge on his opponent so far this season, the score being 4 to 2. The only times Haines has been able to defeat his younger opponent have been on the Columbia University Club courts. In the fall scratch, which opened the season, Haines defeated Wolf, but in the Princeton Club invitation, the Clyde Martin memorial at the Yale Club, and in the first team match of the Metropolitan Class A team series, played at the Winged Foot courts, Wolf was the victor. In the second team match, at Columbia University Club, Haines won again, but a few days later, in the playoff at the Yale Club, just a week ago, Wolf won easily.

Both players scored in impressive style in the matches yesterday. Wolf, encountering Burdett H. O'Connor, of the Crescent Athletic Club, took 38 minutes of actual play to defeat the New Moon Star, 15—9, 15—4, 15—1; while Haines demolished his clubmate, Philip T. Moore, in 27 minutes, 15—6, 15—2, 15—3.

It is only fair to state that O'Connor showed from the start a decided handicap to his activity, moving round the court without some of his natural speed. He fought hard, however, and Wolf had to battle all the way, even after the result was foregone. Thus, 16, 14 and 15 innings were required before Wolf could win. In the final game there were eight innings after Wolf was at 13.

On the other hand, 10, 12, and 12 were the total innings in the game between Haines and Moore. The latter had no service to bother Haines at all, and only when the former champion eased up and returned the ball easily, by way of variety, did Moore get a second chance to make any sort of a reply. Again and again, after Haines dropped a rally on his own service, he would come right back once more with a placement off service. Haines led at 7—1, 13—0, and 12—1, in the three games, before Moore could score more than a single point. Moore was also out of position most of the time, and only his stroking ability on soft shots enabled him to make any showing at all. The summary:

UNITED STATES AMATEUR SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP
—Semifinal Round

H. F. Wolf, N. Y. A. C., defeated R. H. O'Connor, Crescent A. C., 15—9, 15—4, 15—1.
R. B. Haines, Columbia U. C., defeated Philip T. Moore, Columbia U. C., 15—6, 15—2, 15—3.

ILLINOIS A. C. WATER POLO TEAM VICTOR

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, March 6—In the annual battle for the water polo championship of the Central A. A. U., the Illinois Athletic Club last night defeated the University of Chicago, 16 to 2. P. C. Samson, W. L. Wallen and A. L. Schwartz were the outstanding players for the Tri-Color.

It was announced that the I. A. C. team water polo squad will defend its United States A. A. U. title at the New York Athletic Club, New York City, in the tourney on April 14 and 15.

Frank W. Blankley, who is chairman of the swimming committee of the club, of the Central A. A. U., of the National A. A. U. and of the American Olympic Association, announced that the men's senior United States indoor championships are to be held at the Lake Shore A. C. here April 1, 2, 3 and 4. This is the week following the National Collegiate A. A. meet in the same pool and many of the stars are expected to stay over.

Promises of a full team from Hollywood A. C., Hollywood, Calif., to defend the team title, from the Los Angeles Athletic Club and from University of Southern California have been received.

Mr. Blankley stated that the women's senior indoor swimming championships are to be decided April 15, 16, 17 and 18, in New York. The New York Women's Swimming Association will be host to the contests each evening except the 17th, on which date the event will be moved to the Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A.

BUFFALO NOW IN TIE FOR FOURTH PLACE

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Tulsa	26	3	11	121	63	53
Kansas City	23	4	14	77	65	47
Duluth	22	1	17	96	77	44
Chicago	20	2	18	95	78	40
Buffalo	20	4	13	84	69	40
Minneapolis	11	2	26	56	108	22
St. Louis	7	0	36	55	124	14

RESULT MARCH 5

Buffalo 7, Minneapolis 2.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 6—Minneapolis Millers lost their second-straight American Hockey League game at Buffalo last night at the Peace Bridge Arena, 7 to 2. The victory boosted Buffalo Majors into a fourth-place tie with Chicago Shamrocks, who have played three more games than the locals.

Eddie Bouchard led the Buffalo assault on the Minneapolis nets, scoring three of his team's goals and assisting in another. Bouchard paved the way for the opener with a pass to Rennie, who scored from 20 feet out. Five minutes later Lessard snapped up Mitchell's rebound and scored. Oddson kept the visitors in the running with an early second period goal. A Bouchard-to-Morrison-to-Bouchard assault, however, got that goal right back and then the Majors scored two more when Carbol was sent to the penalty box. Thorsteinssen got the first assisted by Morrison, Forty seconds later Donnelly and Thorsteinssen put on a passing attack to work their way inside the defense and then slipped the puck over to Bouchard who made sure.

BUFFALO	MINNEAPOLIS
Bouchard, Lessard, lw	rw, Gordon, DePaul
Thorsteinssen, Mitchell, c	c, Johnson, O'Neil
Morrison, Cousins, rw	lw, Oddson, Kohlman
Donnelly, Ottman, ld	rd, Carbol, Redding
Rennie, Contant, rd	ld, Munroe, Carbol
Stark, g	g, Levine

Score—Buffalo 7, Minneapolis 2. Goals—Bouchard 3, Rennie, Lessard, Thorsteinssen, Mitchell for Buffalo; Oddson and Redding for Minneapolis. Assists—Bouchard, Morrison, Donnelly and Contant for Buffalo. Referee—Reimer Grenner. Time—Three 20m. periods.

MICHIGAN WINS SECOND TITLE

WESTERN CONFERENCE HOCKEY STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Michigan	5	1	2	11	5	11
Wisconsin	3	1	3	8	10	7
Minnesota	2	0	5	9	13	4

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, March 6—For the second year in succession, the University of Michigan hockey team has won the championship of the Western Conference, under the able leadership of Coach J. E. Lowrey. The Wolverines won five games, tied one and lost one in the conference race, to total 11 points and beat out the University of Wisconsin, who placed second, by four points. The Badgers won three, lost three and tied one for seven points, while University of Minnesota, the third member of the conference, won only two games and lost five.

Wisconsin began the season by winning three straight games, one from Minnesota and two from the Wolverines. After that, however, the Badgers could not get into the winning column and only once came near victory when they tied with the Wolverines, 0 to 0, on Feb. 19. Michigan lost its first two contests, as mentioned before, to the Badgers, but then came back strong to win all of its remaining games. In this final winning streak, the champions defeated Minnesota four times and Wisconsin once. One tie game was also played with the Badgers.

The Wolverines likewise led the Conference in scoring with 11 goals, and had the least number of goals scored against them, 5. Minnesota had one more goal than the Badgers, but had 13 registered against it.

Michigan's strong defense was backed up by J. A. Thompkins '32, who played a fine game in goal. The bulk of the scoring was done by two forwards, E. A. Reid '33, left wing, and K. K. Crossman '31, center. The former led the conference in goal getting with six points, all of them goals. Crossman shot four goals and had one assist for a total of five points, and won second position in the final conference rating. The one goal remaining was scored by Joseph Frumkes '33, right wing. A. H. Schlanderer '32, also a right wing, had two assists.

Three players tied for third place on the scoring list with four points. They were M. W. Ryman '32, right wing, and G. F. Todd '33, center, Minnesota; and R. M. Bach '32, center, Wisconsin. Ryman had four goals, Bach three goals and one assist, and Todd four assists. Only four Michigan scorers appear on the list while the two remaining teams have six each. The individual scorers follow:

Player, class, position, col.	Gls.	Asts.	Pts.
E. A. Reid '33, lw, Michigan	4	0	4
K. K. Crossman '31, c, Michigan	4	1	5
M. W. Ryman '32, rw, Minnesota	4	0	4
R. M. Rach '32, c, Wisconsin	3	1	4
G. F. Todd '33, c, Minnesota	0	4	4
A. J. Thomsen '31, lw, Wisconsin	2	1	3
F. W. Gould '33, rw, Minnesota	2	0	2
J. C. Gallagher '31, c, Wisconsin	1	1	2
W. H. Metcalfe '31, ld, Wisconsin	1	1	2
H. W. Seigal '31, rw, Wisconsin	1	1	2
C. G. Rundell '33, ld, Minnesota	1	1	2
A. H. Schlanderer '32, rw, Mich.	0	2	2
V. O. Bergeron '33, rd, Minnesota	1	0	1
H. G. Gibbs '33, lw, Minnesota	1	0	1
Joseph Frumkes '33, rw, Michigan	1	0	1
Gordon Meiklejohn '32, rw and rd, Wisconsin	0	1	1

PAT PAGE TO COACH THE CHICAGO NINE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, March 6—H. O. "Pat" Page, who resigned as football coach at Indiana University recently, has been appointed coach of the baseball team at University of Chicago, it is announced by Prof. A. A. Stagg, director of athletics. In putting Page in charge of the varsity diamond squad, the Chicago athletic director is following his policy of making each of his chief assistants coach of a major team. Coach Nelson Norgren, who took over the baseball team a year ago when H. O. Crisler became athletic director at the University of Minnesota, is coach of the basketball team. He took the diamond nine to Japan last summer, his club making a brilliant recovery to break even in a 15-game series after losing the first five games in the islands.

Page was a star southpaw pitcher at Chicago for three seasons in 1908, 1909 and 1910. The Maroons won the Conference championship in 1909, largely because of Page's pitching. His record in the Big Ten attracted offers from major league teams; but he refused, preferring a position at the university as baseball coach. His 1913 team won the Conference championship. Page took two teams to Japan, the Maroon club of 1910, first foreign team to play in the East, winning 10 straight games, and his 1915 team winning 15 straight. Page is now at the Chicago White Sox training camp as guest of Manager Donie Bush. He will take charge of the Chicago team about March 24.

YULE LEADS QUALIFIERS

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 6 (AP)—J. W. Yulle, of Montreal, led the qualifying field in the men's amateur golf championship at Belmont Manor yesterday with a 74. His card was two strokes better than that of J. H. Eaton, of Lawrence, Mass. Eaton scored a 34 going out to Yulle's 37, but could do no better than 42 coming back, while the Montreal player continued his steady pace to match his first nine total.

MISS FULLER-MRS. TUFTS WIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PINEHURST, N. C., March 6—Miss Margaret Fuller of New York and Mrs. Richard S. Tufts of Pinehurst, combined to win the Silver Foils golf tournament for women here yesterday, their 76 taking first prize in a four ball best ball competition. Six teams, each with a card of 80, were tied for second place.

MRS. SMITH GETS HOLE-IN-ONE

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP)—The Hole-in-One Club acquired a new feminine member at North Hills Country Club, Douglaston, L. I., when Mrs. LeRoy J. Smith sent her tee shot into the cup on the 168-yard fifteenth hole. She has a metropolitan handicap of 12.

T. C. U. QUINTET IS CHAMPION

Beats Out Southern Methodist in Southwest Conference Race

SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE BASKETBALL
FINAL STANDING

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
Texas Christian	9	3	449	389	.750
Southern Methodist	8	4	462	379	.666
Arkansas	7	5	356	346	.583
Baylor	7	5	387	393	.583
Texas A. & M.	5	7	321	314	.416
Rice	4	8	440	462	.333
Texas	2	10	329	441	.166

LEADING INDIVIDUAL SCORERS

Player College	Goals Floor	Foul	Pts.
Adolph Dietzel, c, T. C. U.	61	46	168
J. C. Reynolds, c, S. M. U.	59	36	154
Wendall Sumner, lf, T. C. U.	47	36	130
R. H. Williams, rf, S. M. U.	49	26	124
Raymond Alford, lf, Baylor	40	35	115
Ray, Strickland, c, Baylor	41	31	113
B. M. Sellars, c, Rice	39	32	110
Virgil Dixon, lf, Rice	41	15	97
Ray Hart, rf, Rice	37	20	94
C. T. Hoke, c, Texas A. & M.	35	30	90

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUSTIN, Tex., March 6—Texas Christian University won its first Southwest Conference basketball championship, March 3, by defeating Southern Methodist University in a game which officially ended the season.

In winning the championship Texas Christian made a remarkable comeback during the season. At the halfway mark the Methodists were two game ahead of the Christians, but the Methodists lost two of their three games in the last part of the season.

The basketball race this season has been one of the closest in the history of the Conference, and it was not until the last game of the season that the championship was decided. The features of the race this season were Southern Methodist's unexpected strength, Baylor's change of style after losing a number of games at the start of the season and Texas' failure to win more than two games during the season.

The Texas Christian Horned Frogs were defeated three times during the season, while the Methodists lost four games. The Frogs were defeated by Arkansas, Southern Methodist and Baylor. The Methodists lost games to Texas, A. & M., Arkansas, Texas Christian and Baylor.

Arkansas University and Baylor University finished the season in a tie for third position with seven victories and five defeats. Both Baylor and Arkansas succeeded in defeating every team in the Conference at least once. The Texas Longhorns had one of the most disastrous basketball seasons in 15 years. The Longhorns were only able to win two games and therefore finished in the cellar. This is the first time in a number of years that the Longhorns have not been able to win more games than they lost.

Texas Christian's championship this year brought Coach Francis Schmidt's total of championships to five. When he was coach at Arkansas the Razorbacks won the championship in 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929.

Adolph Dietzel '33, tall Christian center, scored nine points in the Texas Christian-Southern Methodist game to set a new Conference record for points scored in a 12-game season. His total for the season is 168, seven points over the mark set in 1929 by Holly Brock '29, Texas forward.

G. W. WIGHTMAN AND FRAZIER ADVANCE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, March 6—George W. Wightman of Brookline and Frank P. Frazier of Newton, Mass., began their defense of the United States court tennis doubles championship, yesterday, by defeating a New York team of "A. and W. Lafh" at the Philadelphia Racquet Club. The Massachusetts team won in straight sets, 6—2, 6—4, 6—3, and advanced to the semifinal round, where they will meet J. C. Bell and E. M. Edwards of the Philadelphia Racquet Club. Bell and Edwards moved up through the default of Dr. Channing Frothingham and partner of Boston.

The United States Racquets doubles champions, Stanley G. Mortimer and Clarence C. Pell of New York, were defeated by F. E. Newbold and Joseph T. Thayer of Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—0, 6—3. Newbold and Thayer displayed smooth teamwork and splendid service. They will meet the former champions, Jay Gould and William C. Wright Jr., of Philadelphia, in the other semifinal round match. The summary:

UNITED STATES COURT TENNIS DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

George W. Wightman, Brookline, Mass., and Frank P. Frazier, Newton, Mass., defeated "A. and W. Lafh," New York, 6—2, 6—4, 6—3.

F. E. Newbold and Joseph T. Thayer, Philadelphia, defeated Stanley G. Mortimer and Clarence C. Pell, New York, 6—1, 6—0, 6—3.

J. C. Bell and E. M. Edwards, Philadelphia, won from Dr. Channing Frothingham and partner of Boston, by default.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Vancouver	13	8	9	54	49	34
Seattle	12	9	9	53	44	33
Portland	10	13	13	53	54	28

RESULT MARCH 5

Vancouver 3, Portland 1.

VANCOUVER BACK IN LEAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTLAND, Ore., March 6—A comeback, the like of which hasn't been seen on the local ice in years, featured last night's Pacific Coast Hockey League contest which Vancouver's Lions snatched from Portland's Buskaroos, 3 to 1. All of the Lions' scoring was done in the third period. The victory sent Vancouver back to the leadership of the league, enabling the Canadians to hurdle the idle Seattle Eskimos. Neither team was able to break through in the first period. Coupes scored midway through the second period on a pass from Davis Downie. Vancouver opened its barrage in the final period. Within three minutes the score was tied by Pettinger's shot after an assist from Jimmy Arnott. Two unassisted goals completed the Vancouver attack. Redpath got the first and Brennan the other.

HARVARD GOLF SCHEDULE

The committee on the regulation of Athletic Sports at Harvard University has approved the following varsity golf schedule: May 3—Holy Cross; 9—Dartmouth at Hanover; 15—Pennsylvania at Princeton; 16—Georgetown at Princeton (a. m.); Princeton at Princeton (p. m.); 23—Brown; 23—Williams (a. m.); Yale (p. m.). The committee also has approved a freshman golf match with Yale University at New Haven on May 23 and a second varsity match with Yale at New Haven on May 23.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Dartmouth 36, Brown 36.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULTS

Boston Y. M. C. A. 6, Boston U. 7.

Yale Alumni Weekly Sees a Way Out of Present Football Evils

Eli Gridiron Coaching, It Says, Should Be in the Hands of a Permanent Group of Instructors Attached to University

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 5 (AP)—The Yale Alumni Weekly, commenting on the new football program will say in an editorial tomorrow that Yale football coaching should be in the hands of a permanent group of instructors attached to the University and working not for immediate and public, but for permanent and university ends.

"That accomplished," the editorial says, "an amateur system can readily be built upon it, which in the long run will bring back what Yale football has lost in traditions and spirit."

"When Yale undergraduate sports are reorganized on what we hope and expect will be a broad recreational basis under the coming 'house' or 'intercollege plan,'" the editorial says, "there probably will be set up a technical coaching system in all sports by which Yale undergraduates will have the help of a large and expert coaching staff, operating in conjunction with a general body-building program, attached to the university and paid by it as its regular instructors are paid, and on permanent appointment.

"From the intercollege sports thus established will spring the varsity teams, coached in the same manner. . . .

"It is of no real consequence whether technical instruction in any sport be given by Yale or non-Yale coaches, so long as it is not on the seasonal and frankly opportunist basis of today. The fact that there is a football coaching budget at all for term and seasonal contracts is really at the root of the whole trouble.

"When broad principles of college athletics can be laid down which eliminate the professional seasonal coach, paid to produce results in the business sense, a great many things will fall readily into place that are now at loose ends and making difficulties, for instance, football practice. . . .

"There is no good reason why football practice should not extend throughout the 12 months. . . . Any game that is worth playing at all is worth constant study and practice by its players.

"Spring practice is undoubtedly unpopular with many football players who do not complain, but who join in on it because it is expected of them by a system whose business it is to win the next season's games, and hence to prepare for it. . . . All that is needed is a point of view that sees all of these college sports as primarily recreational and pointed not at 'championships' from the sporting-page viewpoint, but at the physical good and recreation of the participants. When that becomes a fact, all of these present problems will vanish and we shall hear no more of them."

Phil Neer and Hall Gain Net Finals

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 6—J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., defending champion, and Phil F. Neer of San Francisco, Calif., United States intercollegiate champion in 1921, advanced to the final round of the twenty-first renewal of the men's Florida tennis championship at the Palm Beach Tennis Club yesterday.

Neer had the hardest battle of the day in defeating Marcel Rainville of Montreal, Canadian Davis Cup star. The Pacific coast player won the first, third and fifth sets to take the match. The scores were 6—3, 4—6, 6—3, 9—11, 6—1.

Hall, on the other hand, had an easy match with John S. McDermott of New York, losing only five games in a three-set match, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3.

In doubles there was plenty of action in the second round after two defaults in the first.

Mixed doubles were started with Miss Gertrude Conaway of Philadelphia and Hall defeating Miss Arline Stenz of New York and Ehret Howell, Philadelphia, in straight sets, 6—1, 7—5. The summary:

FLORIDA TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS—MEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal Round

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated John S. McDermott, New York, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3.

Phil F. Neer, San Francisco, Calif., defeated Marcel Rainville, Montreal, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3, 9—11, 6—1.

DOUBLES—First Round

Karl H. Hodge, St. Louis, and J. Gordon Douglas, Palm Beach, won by default from Tommy Goodwin, New York, and Arthur Morgan, New York.

Carroll E. Turner, Miami Beach, and Joseph Whalen, Palm Beach, won by default from Herbert Weston, Palm Beach, and Elliott Sperber, New York.

Phil F. Neer, San Francisco, and John S. Millen, New York, defeated Charles and Langford Harris, West Palm Beach, 6—4, 7—5.

Second Round

Hodge and Douglas defeated McDermott and Ogden Phipps, Roslyn, L. I., 2—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Hall and Rainville defeated Turner and Whalen, 6—2, 6—0.

Neer and Millen defeated Gustavo Vollmer, Cuba, and S. Jarvis Adams Jr., Miami Beach, 6—4, 7—5.

Fred C. Baggs, New York, and G. Carleton Shafer, Philadelphia, defeated J. D. B. Jones, Palm Beach, and Milton Jacobs, New York, 6—2, 5—7, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES—First Round

Miss Gertrude Conaway, Philadelphia, and Hall defeated Miss Arline Stenz, New York, and Ehret Howell, Philadelphia, 6—1, 7—5.

BOSTON CUBS PICK UP POINT BY 3-3 TIE

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Springfield	25	2	7	143	81	52
Providence	21	5	8	113	71	47
Boston	13	4	19	94	101	30
Philadelphia	10	4	21	71	97	24
New Haven	8	5	22	60	123	21

RESULT MARCH 5

Boston 3, New Haven 3, overtime.

Boston Cubs maintained their undefeated record on home ice and increased their margin over the Philadelphia Arrows for third place and a playoff right in the Canadian-American Hockey League to six points at the Boston Garden last night by playing a 3-to-3 overtime tie with the New Haven Eagles.

The locals were away to a poor start, probably due to having played the previous night in Philadelphia and New Haven jumped away to a two-goal lead on scores by Burmister, unassisted, and Speyer on Boucher's pass. With five seconds to go Foster broke through alone to beat Forbes. The tying goal in the second period was scored by Klein on a pass from Burke. Forbes was exceptionally brilliant in this session with 21 saves.

Eddie Jeremiah, former Dartmouth star, put the Eagles in front again after five minutes of the third period on a pretty individual rush, but Klein equalized late in the session, aided by Boyd. Neither team could score in the overtime. The summary:

BOSTON	NEW HAVEN
Klein, Harris, Loucks, lw	rw, Kuhn, Radley
Burke, Runge, c	c, Burmister, Boucher, Jeremiah
Bord, Taylor, rw	lw, Keating, Chouinard
Mackey, ld	rd, Jeremiah, Pringle
Foster, Loucks, rd	ld, Speyer, Pringle
Grant, g	g, Forbes

Score—Boston 3, New Haven 3. Goals—Klein 2, Foster for Boston; Burmister, Boucher, Jeremiah for New Haven. Assists—Burke, Bord for Boston; Speyer for New Haven. Referees—W. J. Stewart and P. A. Synnott. Time—Three 20m. periods.

JACKSONVILLE STARS TIED

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 6 (AP)—Two Jacksonville stars tied for the medal in the qualifying round of the southeastern amateur golf championship yesterday. Al Ulmer and Jack Toomer tied for the lead with cards of 69, two under par. T. L. Merrill Jr., Gainesville, was next with 72. Jack Ryerson, Cooperstown, N. Y., who has won four amateur tournaments in the State this winter, was well down the list of the first 16 with a 76.

Misses Van Wie and Fishwick Defeated

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 6 (AP)—Two great upsets yesterday eliminated from the Florida east coast golf championship the pair that had been counted as finalists, Diana Fishwick, British champion, and Virginia Van Wie, Chicago.

Mrs. Stewart Hanley, Detroit, brought defeat to Miss Van Wie when she laid the Chicago girl a dead stymie on the eighteenth hole, preventing her from squaring the match.

Mrs. H. D. Sterrett, Hutchison, Kan., took the match from Miss Fishwick, 4 and 2. Mrs. Sterrett, playing great golf, was out in 38 to be 1 up at the turn. She piled up her added advantage when Miss Fishwick three-putted two holes and was short on another.

Miss Van Wie's game was sadly off and she was 4 down to Mrs. Hanley at the midway point. However, the Chicago star staged a great comeback, starting on the twelfth to become only 1 down going to the eighteenth.

Maureen Orcutt, Englewood, N. J., had a close struggle with Kathleen Garnham, the other English quarter finalist, winning 1 up. Miss Garnham had her opponent 4 down on the tenth hole. It was then that Miss Orcutt began shooting even fours to square the match on the sixteenth and win it with a birdie 3 on the eighteenth hole where she sent a screaming second iron dead to the cup for a two-foot putt.

Frances Hadfield, who eliminated Helen L. Hicks, Hewlett, L. I., Wednesday, took advantage of the fact that Mrs. Melvin Jones, Chicago, was not playing her long irons well, to pile up a three-hole margin on the way out. The Milwaukee girl then won the match 4 and 2.

PICK-UPS

MANAGER JOHN McGRAW of the New York Giants received word Thursday that Edd Roush has been reinstated by Commissioner K. M. Landis and wants to return to baseball. Roush in his prime was one of the best outfielders in the game, but last season could not come to an agreement with the Giants over his salary, so he left baseball. Now he wants to come back, and McGraw says that he will give him a chance to get in condition, if possible. A year away from baseball, especially where Roush is not so young as he was, probably has slowed the veteran up considerably. If he can prove himself right again, he will round out a strong Giant outfield.

According to reports from the camp of the Cleveland Indians, Eddie Morgan, star first baseman of last season, has definitely decided to stay out of baseball because of the fact that he believes the Cleveland management should increase his salary above the amount stated. Morgan had a good year in 1930, but should not expect too much from the Indians in the way of a large pay check. Lew Fonseca, who led the American League in batting in 1929, was kept on the bench during most of the season of 1930 because of his wrist, but is now ready to take care of first base in place of Morgan.

Jack Quinn, the veteran spit-baller now with the Brooklyn Club, cut loose with his spit ball Thursday and made some of the regulars and most of the recruits swing at empty space. He pitched the first part of a practice game and looked to be in perfect condition. He is a cold weather pitcher and if his present form continues through the early weeks of the National League season, he will be a tremendous help to the Robins. A good start in the race means more than a little.

When the National League season gets under way April 14, one of the most loyal figures and hardest workers the game has ever known will not be in his Phillie uniform as usual. This player is Cy Williams, the veteran outfielder, who for years hit home runs for the Philadelphia National League club. He worked hard and often in the outfield for his club, yet never did have the thrill or privilege of playing in a World Series. Practically every year the club finished in the second division, yet by no fault of his, for his hitting will long be remembered. Several times he pressed Babe Ruth for home-run honors while he himself led the National League. Last season, for the first time in many years, he failed to connect with a homer, and the Phillies released him. The latest reports have it that he will manage the newly organized Richmond (Va.) Club of the Eastern League in 1931. This will be a new experience for him.

BOBBY JONES TROPHY GOLF

LOS ANGELES, March 6 (AP)—The newest tribute to Bobby Jones, peerless golfer, in the form of a Bobby Jones trophy amateur golf tournament, will get under way at the Catalina Country Club course April 10 with William Wrigley Jr. as the sponsor. The name of the victor in the three-day tournament will be engraved on a silver statue of Jones and he will be given a replica of the trophy. Jones approved a plan to stage the tournament annually.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Buffalo	26	5	11	86	66	57
Windsor	21	6	15	121	100	48
Cleveland	21	6	16	112	97	48
London	19	5	17	81	73	43
Pittsburgh	17	9	14	93	97	43
Detroit	16	1	25	85	108	33
Syracuse	9	4	29	95	140	22

RESULT MARCH 5

Detroit 6, Cleveland 5.

MAROONS TAKE THIRD IN RACE

Defeat Toronto 6 to 5, as Black Hawks Stop Americans—Rangers Win 2-1

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING
UNITED STATES DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	25	5	8	122	74	55
Chicago	21	3	13	94	61	45
Rangers	17	8	15	98	79	42
Detroit	15	7	16	87	85	37
Philadelphia	3	3	33	58	156	9

CANADIAN DIVISION

Canadiens	24	6	9	118	78	54
Toronto	18	8	13	91	85	44
Montreal	17	6	16	91	97	40
Americans	15	9	15	70	72	39
Ottawa	9	3	26	74	116	21

RESULTS MARCH 5

Rangers 2, Canadiens 1.
Montreal 6, Toronto 5.
Chicago 1, Americans 0.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, March 6—Montreal Maroons, displaying the best form they have ever shown on local ice, defeated the Maple Leafs here, 6 to 5, last night and the victory, coupled with the New York Americans' defeat in Chicago, enabled the visitors to jump into third place in the group standing, four points behind the locals.

The Maroons owe their victory to their speed and combination on the attack in the first half of the game when they scored four goals. The local defense was wide open and only for some brilliant saves in the first period, and an occasional one during the remainder of the game by Chabot, the losers would have been swamped. Gradually they tightened up and pressed the attack. Maroons wilted under their unaccustomed speed and as the game progressed were bottled up in their own with the exception of occasional sallies.

Montreal scored three goals in the first period and each added two in the second, but the locals outscored the winners 3 to 1 in the final, scoring two goals in the last two minutes and forcing Kerr to make many great saves. For over 12 minutes the Leafs had five men inside the Maroon defensive zone and the visitors could not get out. The summary:

MONTREAL	MAPLE LEAFS
Siebert, Trottier, lw	rw, Bailey, Conacher
Stewart, Northcott, c	c, Blair, Primeau
Smith, Ward, Phillips, rw	lw, Cotton, Jackson, Gracie
L. Conacher, ld	rd, Clancy, Horner
McVicar, rd	ld, Day, Levinsky
Kerr, g	g, Chabot

Score—Montreal 6, Maple Leafs 5. Goals—Northcott 2, L. Conacher, Ward, Stewart and Smith for Montreal. Cotton 3, Bailey and C. Conacher for Maple Leafs. Assists—Trottier, Smith and McVicar for Montreal; Bailey 2, Day, Primeau, Gracie, Cotton and Blair for Toronto. Referees—B. R. Corbeau and Jerry Goodman. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, March 6—The Chicago Black Hawks defeated the New York Americans, 1 to 0, in a National Hockey League game at the Chicago Stadium here last night. The victory kept the Hawks in the running for the Stanley Cup playoffs. The solitary goal was scored by Frank Ingram on a pass from Art Somers.

It came in the second period after five minutes of play. Ingram, close to the net, held his shot long enough to draw Worters, New York goalie, out and flatten him on the ice; then he lofted the puck into the net. Two other American defense men were practically in the net and tangled up the efforts of Worters.

New York played a defensive game from the start, with the Hawks always on the offensive and using three sets of forwards. The Hawks' defense, composed of Abel and Wentworth in one pair and Graham and Bostrom in the other, was unusually alert, and so was Gardiner, goalie. The summary:

CHICAGO	AMERICANS
Adams, Gotselig, Couture, lw	rw, Patterson, McVeigh, Carson
Cook, Somers, Ripley, c	c, Burch, Himes, Hughes
March, Ingram, Romnes, rw	lw, Kraus, Sheppard, Massecar
Abel, Graham, ld	rd, Brydge, Dutkowski, Ayres
Wentworth, Bostrom, rd	ld, Dutton, Simpson
Gardiner, g	g, Worters

Score—Chicago 1, N. Y. Americans 0. Goal—Ingram. Assist—Somers. Referee—Odie Cleghorn and R. W. Hewitson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, March 6—The New York Rangers greatly improved their chances of finishing in third place in the American section of the National Hockey League by defeating Canadiens, leaders of the Canadian group, 2 to 1, here last night. The game started at an exceptionally fast clip and play ranged up and down the ice at great speed.

Morenz opened the scoring on one of his typical rushes in which he outskated the Ranger forwards, went around the defense and beat Roach with a backhander but eight minutes later the visitors evened the score when their regular scoring line made one of their three-men attacks. Bill Cook secured and passed to his brother. As Hainsworth dove out to smother the shot "Bun" Cook passed to Boucher who scored. Early in the second period Paul Thompson scored the winning goal on an individual effort.

The middle period was slow and ragged compared with the first but the Canadiens' strong effort to get the equalizer enlivened proceedings. A strong Ranger defense with Roach making numerous smart saves, as well as the failure of the Canucks' combination efforts, prevented any scoring. The two points put the Rangers five in front of the fourth-place Detroit Falcons.

RANGERS	CANADIENS
Keeling, F. Cook, Marsele, lw	rw, Larochelle, Gagnon, Wasnie
Murdoch, Boucher, c-c, Lepine, Morenz, Rivers	
Dillon, W. Cook, Thompson, rw	lw, Joliat, G. Mantha, Hondou
Peters, Jerwa, ld	rd, Ledue, S. Mantha
Johnson, Regan, rd	ld, Burke
Roache, g	g, Hainsworth

Score—Rangers 2, Canadiens 1. Goals—Boucher and Thompson for Rangers; Morenz for Canadiens. Assists—W. Cook and F. Cook for Rangers. Referees—G. J. Mallinson and Eusebe Dalgneault. Time—Three 20m. periods.

INTEREST IN WINTER SPORTS INCREASING

The selection of Lake Placid, N. Y., as the location of the winter sports program of the 1932 Olympics, has done much to promote winter sports activities in the eastern section of the United States, is the belief of Dr. Godfrey Dewey, president of the committee in charge of winter sports at the Olympics and representative of the New York sports area, as stated at a meeting in the Chamber of Commerce Building, Boston, Mass., Thursday, before an audience of sport enthusiasts. Dr. Dewey outlined the present plans for the winter activities which will be held at Lake Placid, Feb. 4 to 13, 1932, and pointed out what a tremendous amount of work and money is necessary in preparing for the program.

W. D. Towner, who is in charge of the financial end of the problem, said that New England's quota would be in the v

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR SATURDAY, MARCH 7

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Uncle Abe and David (WEAF Chain). 6:45
Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30. 8:30.
Singin' and Peep" (WEAF Chain). Struggling young detectives. 7:30.
"Rise of the Goldbergs" (WJZ Chain). Domestic drama. 7:30.
Weber and Fields (WEAF Chain). 8.
Dixie Circus (WJZ Chain). 8.
"Rin-Tin-Tin" (WJZ Chain). 8:15
"The Campus" (WJZ Chain). Geraldine, the fraternity cat, becomes balky. 9.
Hank Simmons Show Boat (CBS—T). Presenting an old favorite of melodrama. 10.
"Cuckoo" (WJZ Chain). "Ambrose J. Weems, thinking only of you." 10.

Talks

"United States Naval Observatory Expedition to Nlaufou Island" (WOR). Weld Arnold, a member of the expedition, gives the story of the recently successful photographing of a solar eclipse in the "Amateur Astronomer" period. 5:30.
"I. C. A. A. A. A. Track Meet" (CBS—T). Ted Husing's Sportslants period. 6.
Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain, CBS). 6:45, 8.
"Laws That Safeguard Society" (WEAF—T). Dean Archer's fundamental law series. 7:15.
"The Highroad of Adventure" (WEAF—T). Gilbert E. Gable. 7:45.
"The Early Bookworm" (CBS—T). Alexander Woollcott. 8:30.
National Radio Forum (CBS—T). 9:30.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). 6.
Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor; Floyd Gibbons (WEAF—T). Scherzo, Symphony No. 5 (Glazounow); Tone poem, "Battle of the Huns" (Liszt); Allegretto, Symphony No. 3 (Brahms); Spinning Song, Spring Song (Mendelssohn); Oberon Overture (Weber). 9.
Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Glimpses at Hungary, France, Spain and Bohemia. 11.

Characteristic Music

"Around the Samovar" (CBS—T). Formerly heard on Sunday evenings, this excellent Russian group moves backward an evening. 9.
Pickard Family (NBC Chicago). Features, "Old Zip Coon" and "Lonesome Road." 6:45.

Recitals

Jose Echanis, Cuban concert pianist (WEAF Chain). Opens with "Perpetual Motion" of Weber, a request. 7.
Ben Alley, tenor; Ann Leaf, organist (CBS—T). 8.
Little Jack Little (WEAF—T). Songs at the piano. 11:45.

Daytime Programs

Parnassus String Trio (WEAF Chain). 9 a. m.
International Singers; Virginia Arnold, pianist (CBS). 10 a. m.
New World Salon Orchestra (CBS). 10:30 a. m.
New York Philharmonic Society's Children's Concert, Ernest Schelling, conductor (CBS—T). Primary series, 11 a. m.
"Keys to Happiness" (WEAF Chain). Artist recitals. 11:30 a. m.
Organ Melodies (WJZ Chain). 11:30 a. m.
"On Wings of Song" (WEAF Chain). String trio. 12 noon.
"Egyptian Life and Art" (WOR). As gleaned from the Metropolitan's collection, by Huger Elliott, educational director. 12:15.
National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ—Ty. 4-H Club from Michigan and West Virginia. 12:30.
Foreign Policy Association (WEAF—T). Weekly luncheon discussions. 1:45.
Catherine Field, soprano (CBS—T). Columbia Artist Recital. 2.
National Democratic Club Forum (CBS—T). Political discussion. 2:15.
The Four Clubmen, male quartet (CBS—T). 3.
"Chicago Serenade" (WJZ Chain). Orchestral. 3:30.
"Classic Gems" (WEAF Chain). 4.
Ann Leaf, organist (CBS—T). 4.
Sisters of the Skillet (WJZ Chain). Humor by male duo.
Pacific National Singers, mixed chorus; concert orchestra (WJZ—T). Classical Pacific Feature Hour from San Francisco. 4:15.
"Spanish Serenade" (CBS—T). Orchestra under Vincent Sorey. 4:30.
"The Lady Next Door" (WEAF Chain). Children's program conducted by Madge Tucker. 5.

FOR SUNDAY, MARCH 8

Soloist and Orchestra

Mischa Mucsanie, violinist; concert orchestra (WJZ Chain). "Violin Concerto" of Nicolai Berezowsky, modern Russian composer, in "Musical Moment." 6:15.
Maurice Chevalier; Dave Rabinoff's Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Period now lengthened to an hour. 6.
Elizabeth Retherg, soprano; Atwater Kent Orchestra (WEAF—T). 9:15.

Orchestral

Special Easy Symphony Concert (WEAF—T and WJZ—T). The "Dollar Symphony Concerts." 11:30.
New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor (CBS—T). From Carnegie Hall. Symphony in B Major, No. 7 (Bruckner); Symphony No. 5 in C Minor (Beethoven). 3.
Pop Concerts (WEAF Chain). Concert orchestra under the direction of Walter Logan. 3.
People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor (WBZ). From Boston's Jordan Hall. 5.
St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, George Szell, conductor (KMOX). Overture, Don Juan (Mozart); The Moldau, tone poem (Smetana). Theme and Variations (Tchaikovsky); Hungarian Rhapsody (Liszt); for Cello and Orchestra (Popper), Max Steindel, soloist; Overture, Die Fledermaus (Strauss). 5.

Vocal

Passion of St. Matthew, Part II (WEAF—T). National Oratorio Society. 1.
Mixed quartet (Dunn McCarthy—WJZ—T). 8. NBC Pacific. 9:30.
Male quartet (WJZ—T). 11:15.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Harbor Lights (WJZ—T). Sea stories. 7.
"Marshal Ney" (WEAF Chain). Big Brother Club version. 7.
One act play; concert orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor (WEAF—T). 7:30.
Feature Magazine Hour (WJZ—T). John Barclay, guest artist. 8:15.
Sunday at Seth Parker's (WEAF—T). 10:45.

Vocal and Instrumental

Mixed quartet; male quartet; organ; instrumental ensemble (WEAF Chain). Hour of favorites of musical literature. 5.
Milton Cross, announcer-tenor; Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Change in policy, introducing Mr. Cross as soloist. With due regard to Mr. Cross may we note that this is the sort of change that produced a loud "squawk" from listeners recently. Will sponsors never learn to let their program alone once its policy has been established? 10:30.

Chamber Music

London String Quartet (WJZ Chain). Alexander Borodin's "Quartet No. 2, in D Major" in the Library of Congress Musicale. 2.
"Northern Lights" (NBC Blue). Scandinavia by Tollefsen Trio and Astrid Fjelde, soprano soloist. 6:30.

Characteristic Music

Neapolitan Days (WEAF—T). Typical florid Italian songs by Italian soloists and instrumentalists. 11 a. m.
"Echoes of the Orient" (WEAF and WJZ—T). Byzantine melodies by string ensemble by Sven von Hallberg. 12:45.
Red Lacquer and Jade (WOR). Oriental philosophy and music. 5:30.
Margery Maxwell, soprano (WJZ Chain). Chicago Civic Opera singer in "Garden Party" period. 3:30.
"Piano Paintings" (NBC—KGO). Features, two Saint-Saëns compositions, and Debussy ballad, "Mandoline," in classical program by Phyllida Ashley and Aileen Pesly, two piano team. 3.

Talks

"Our Government" (WEAF Chain). David Lawrence. 6.
World Adventures with Floyd Gibbons (WJZ Chain). 9:30.
Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes; Charles A. Boston, president of American Bar Association (CBS—T). Speeches in honor of Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the noted "dissenting opinions." He will probably reply. 10:30.

Transoceanic Program

"The Freedom of the Seas" (CBS—T). Commander the Hon. J. M. Kenworthy, M. P., speaking from London. 12:30.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, MARCH 8

NEW YORK—Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WPCH, 810kc-370m.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WOCL, 1210kc-224m.
PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WFEN, 1500kc-200m.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, E. S. T., WJSV, 1460kc-205m.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk.
5:15 WEEI String Ensemble.
5:30 NBC, Interior decoration talk.
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 WEEI String Ensemble.
5:55 "Old Painter."
6:00 Big Brother Harmonica Symphony; Radio Rascals.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, "Uncle Abe and David."
7:00 Melody Maids; vocalist; string trio.
7:15 Editorial News Review.
7:30 "Buddy and Blake" sketch.
8:00 NBC, Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; Rosario Bourdon, conductor.
9:00 NBC, Helen Carlin, guest soloist; Raymond Knight; Harry Reser's Eskimos.
9:30 NBC, Enna Jettick Songbird; soloist; orchestra.
9:45 Orchestra and soloists.
10:00 Earle Nelson and John Herrick, soloists; dance orchestra; male trio.
10:30 NBC, Theater of the Air: Belle Baker; Bernice Claire.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, East Indian music; dance orchestra.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets.
5:55 Slogan Contest.
6:00 Time; weather; Bookman; Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 Daniels and Sinatra, piano duo.
6:30 Schoolhouse sketch.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Popular orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 NBC, Phil Spitalny's Orchestra; male trio.
8:00 NBC, Ohman and Arden, piano duo; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra.
8:30 Popular orchestra and soloists.
8:45 NBC, Arthur Murray's Dancing Class.
9:00 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernest Hare; dance orchestra.
9:30 NBC, mixed chorus; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; quartet; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em."
10:45 Hardeen, brother of Houdini.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature.
11:04 Sport Review.
11:14 Tom Cline's Statler Orchestra.
11:45 Adolph Goebel, organist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Children's playlet.
5:05 "Ted and his Greater Gang; popular.
5:30 "Around the Corner"; popular.
5:45 Popular program; time.
6:00 Shepard Stores Melodists; classical.
6:15 Joe Cook program.
6:30 Orchestra program.
6:45 CBS, Mystery story.
7:00 CBS, Morton Downey and orchestra.
7:15 "Truant Waves"; organ, cello, violins.
7:45 "Books and Authors," Edwin F. Edgett.
8:00 Recorded popular program.
8:15 Barber Shop Quartet.
8:30 CBS, Lillian Taiz, soprano; male soloist; sketches; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Magazine sketches.
10:00 CBS, "Gypsy Trail"; soloist; gypsy orchestra.
10:30 CBS, "The March of Time"; news sketches.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
11:30 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's program.
5:45 Organ recital; temperature; weather.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Hotel Westminster Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, The Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—NBC, "Keys to Happiness."
12:10 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:30 a. m.—NBC, "Organ Melodies."
12:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Bay State String Quintet.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, "Chicago Serenade."
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS, Philharmonic Symphony Children's Concert, Ernest Schelling, conductor.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

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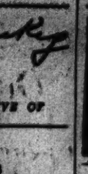

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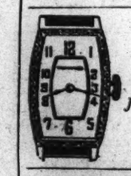

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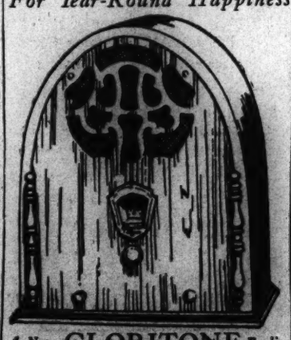

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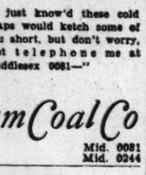

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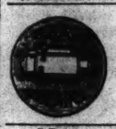

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BEST OF FOOD
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5 WAYLAND SQUARE Plantation 6494

DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: ATHANASIUS.

Where: Egypt.

When: 296—373.

Why famous: A Greek theologian who became bishop of Alexandria. As a child he was received into the family of Alexander, later Archbishop of Alexandria, who saw that Athanasius had a Christian education. The talents of the young man were first discovered when, with his older friend and patron, he attended the church council at Nicea. By the time he was 33 years old, he himself was made Bishop of Alexandria.

One needs to remember in this connection that in those days there raged a mighty religious controversy, which cleft the church into violently opposing factions. It was known as the Arian controversy. The followers of the religious teacher, Arius, opposed those upholding the orthodox Nicene Creed, among whom was numbered Athanasius. Thus the Arians were seeking to remove Athanasius from his bishopric, and succeeding with frequency. During the 46 years of that bishop's official life, 20 years were spent in banishment. Again and again he was driven into exile, through the efforts of the Arians; he spent much of this time in exile in writing exhortations to his followers. Sometimes he was secluded in monasteries; sometimes he was right out in the wilderness where his one faithful servant was hard pressed to find the needful food and shelter.

Again and again he returned to his bishopric, from which not even the soldiers of the Emperor could keep him—and they once pursued him to the very altar. At last the Emperor Valens decreed that the bishop should never more be molested. Athanasius was a man of courage and faith; he possessed benevolence, humility and eloquence. He has been described as "quick in sympathy, pleasant in conversation and still more pleasant in temper, effective alike in discourse or in action, assiduous in devotion, helpful to Christians of every class and age, a theologian with the speculative, a comforter of the afflicted, a staff of the aged, a guide of the young." He represented the advancing forces of orthodoxy ranged against the simpler teachings of the early Christian Church. The creed which bears his name was not written by him, but belongs to a later period.

A Word a Day

Hegira

This word, while it is used specifically to designate the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina in 622, has a general application to any flight or exodus regarded as like that of Mohammed (the prophet was expelled by the magistrates).

The word comes to us from the Arabic *hijrah*, "separation, flight," from the root *hajara*, "he separated, went away."

Heg'-i-ra, if one wishes to be etymologically correct, is accented on the first syllable, with *e* as in *get*, *g* as *j*, *i* as in *it*, *a* as in *sofa*. The more popular form among scholars today, however, is he-gi'-ra, with emphasis on the second syllable; sound *e* as in *event*, *g* as *j*, *i* as in *ice*, *a* as in *sofa*.

"The Mayor's order to put every idle person to work caused a great hegira."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

In Lighter Vein

Just Opposite

Movie Producer: "So you say you have played opposite John Barrymore?"

Applicant: "Yes. Our studio was right across the street from where he worked."—*Pathfinder.*

Squelched

Freddie: "Julia, dear, I have something to say that may surprise you. I think—"

Julia: "My! That is a surprise."—*Detroit News.*

Disappointing

"Why so sad?"

"I wrote and told Uncle I must have some money to pay my tailor, and today he sent me my tailor's bill receipted."—*Deutsche Illustrierte* (Berlin).

A Quotation for Today

HE WHO does not fear death cares naught for threats.—CORNEILLE.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Best Alms

San Francisco

EVERY week, when Mr. J—— went into a certain office building on Market Street, he stopped and gave a nickel to a man who sold pencils at the door.

For many years he had followed this habit; then one day he said to the man who sold pencils, "You know, my friend, I have been doing you a great wrong! Why, I have been giving you charity, and you are a merchant! From now on I am going to take the pencil that I pay for."

Less than a year afterward the pencil merchant opened a stand in the same lobby and he accredits his success and prosperity to his friend who encouraged him in being a "merchant."

The Children's Corner

The Five Golden Princesses

THERE were hundreds of them in bowls, row upon row on the store counter: such beautiful, brown bulbs. Large round hyacinth bulbs, big daffodils, smaller narcissus, shining tulips of rich brown hue, and heaped up piles of funny little crocus bulbs, scyllas, grape hyacinths, and many more all shapes and sizes.

Such an air of expectancy pervaded; each eager brown bulb was wondering where his special corner of earth was to be. Excitement was at its highest in the Golden Emperor family, for only five bulbs were left. They were Princesses, of course, and the four largest ones were inclined to be rather haughty. Their names were Desdemona, Diana, Drusilla and Dione. The fifth and smallest was merely known as Daffy, and kept well in order by the four others, as was only befitting so small and insignificant a person.

"You Are the Loveliest of Them All," Cried Elsie.

"I hope we are bought by the King," said one of the large Princesses.

"Or the Queen," said another.

"Or, at any rate, by an Important Personage," said a third.

At that moment a little girl's voice was heard close by, and the Princesses peered over the bowl to look.

"I wish that little girl's mother would choose us," said Daffy.

"What a preposterous idea!" cried the others, indignantly, "Besides no one asked you to speak."

"Mummie," went on the little voice, "do let's have daffodils——" "I am afraid I have only five Golden Emperors left," said the assistant.

"But that will just do," answered the little girl's mother, "and we will have a yellow bowl to put them in."

So it came about that the five Princesses were taken to Elsie's home, and the yellow bowl was filled with soft brown earth, and each bulb carefully planted. It was rather a tight squeeze.

"Don't push so, Daffy!" grumbled the others, "You are small, and need less space than we do."

"I am sorry, Desdemona," replied Daffy gently, "but I want a little room for my roots to grow in."

"Not half so much room as we shall require, our roots will be far bigger than yours." And the four largest bulbs settled themselves grandly in the best part of the bowl, while Daffy was crowded toward the edge. "Never mind," she thought, "I shall be able to see out well, and what fun it will be growing up and up and up!"

The bulbs were put away in the dark and a month went by. After six weeks, Elsie's mother brought them out into the kitchen. "Oh, Mother! four little green noses are peeping!" Elsie clapped her hands in delight, and then looked again. "But oh Mummie, the littlest one hasn't come!" "Never mind, dear," answered Mother, "it will come a little later on, I expect." And surely enough, two weeks afterward it did. By now the four big Princesses had strong growing leaves an inch high, and looked down condescendingly on Daffy only just appearing.

"Poor Daffy," they said, "she always was an insignificant person."

The weeks went by, and one morning Elsie and her mother were greeted by a gleam of gold—one beautiful yellow daffodil had burst into flower. A glimmer of wintry sunshine filtering through the window lit up its golden glory. Not long after all four Princesses were fully out, and a fine sight they were. Elsie tended them most carefully, watering them and fetching string and twine to tie up their golden heads; indeed, no royalty could have had more attention. But the fifth little bulb she had quite forgotten.

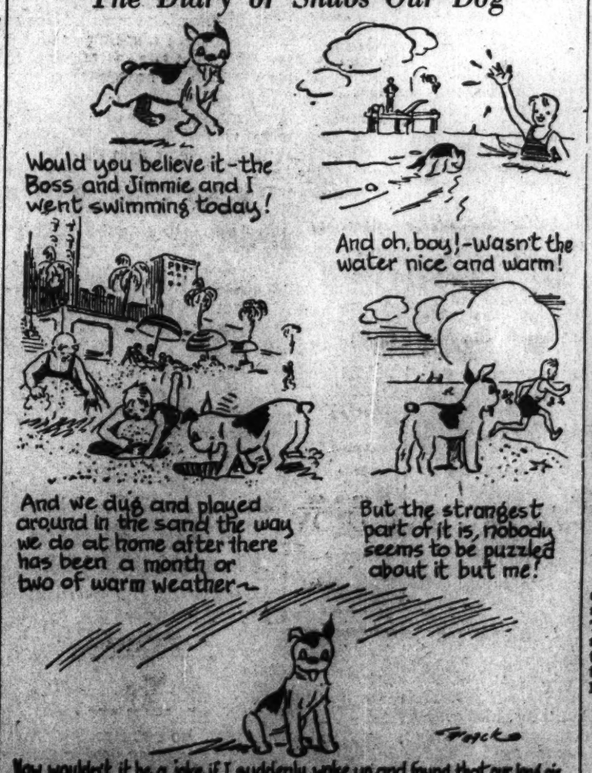
At last the day came when the Princesses' glory faded. "Oh, Mummie, I do wish they could have lasted for my birthday next week," sighed Elsie. Mother looked at the tall green leaves, and when Elsie had gone to school she gently drew them apart, and smiled. "I thought so," she said, "I'll put the bowl in a warm spot," and she carried it away.

Elsie's birthday came. "Many happy returns of the day, little daughter!" said Mother. "There's a surprise for you in the other room!" Off scampered Elsie, and shouts of joy soon told of her delight.

On the breakfast table stood the yellow bowl, the faded Princesses had been cut away, but standing bravely in full golden glory was little Daffy, bringing a promise of spring for Elsie's birthday.

"Oh, you darling, darling daffy-down-dilly!" exclaimed Elsie, as she put her face up to the golden flower. "You are the loveliest of them all!"

The Diary of Snubs Our Dog


Would you believe it-the Boss and Jimmie and I went swimming today!
And oh, boy!-wasn't the water nice and warm!
And we dug and played around in the sand the way we do at home after there has been a month or two of warm weather-
But the strangest part of it is, nobody seems to be puzzled about it but me!
Now wouldn't it be a joke if I suddenly woke up and found that our long airplane ride and the whole business was all a dream? Wow!

Name Changing Puzzle

Can you change John to Mary, by changing only one letter at a time, and making proper words each time? To help you, the first change gives a girl's name, the second a low cry, third early part of day, fourth additional quantity, fifth a horse, sixth MARY.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Wash-Day Puzzle:
1. Habit. 2. Helps. 3. Soaps. 4. Sunny. 5. Cakes. 6. Clean. 7. Water.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

The Filibuster Convicts Itself

THE Longworth amendment which virtually prevented final passage of the "lame duck" bill has received its direct answer in the farcical filibuster which scuttled this and other important legislation in the closing hours of the Seventy-first Congress. To prevent just this sort of semiannual fiasco was one of the objects of the Norris resolution in its original form, and the Senate now has given it the additional argument of another "horrible example."

This "lame duck" resolution provided originally that Congress should convene on January 4 and continue in session until it completed its business. In the lower house, where Representative Gifford of Massachusetts obtained its passage, Speaker Longworth insisted upon a proviso to require adjournment on May 4—and so merely postpone the opportunity for filibuster to that date. Over this amendment the measure lay deadlocked in conference while Senator Thomas of Oklahoma talked the session to sleep.

And while the Senator talked, four other measures of outstanding importance passed into the limbo of unfinished business. These were the Vestal copyright bill, an immigration restriction bill, a mothers and infancy bill, and the oil investigation resolution for which the chief filibusterer was contending.

It is somewhat significant that Senator Thomas felt obliged, just before the gavel fell, to apologize to his colleagues and the country for his having played the rôle of obstructionist. He sought to excuse himself by saying it was the only way he could attract attention to conditions which call for relief in one of the largest industries in the country, the oil industry. But the Senator and the independent oil operators who upheld him in this course may well ask themselves just what kind of attention they have attracted by playing "dog in the manger." Theoretically the filibuster may be a protection against bad legislation, but the United States has seen it so often employed to defeat good legislation that general opinion has come to brand its use as little short of despicable.

The opponents of the "lame duck" measure have done their best to insure its success in the next congressional session.

Debts Paid—What Gain?

DEBTS amounting to $2400 were canceled in sixty days in Atlanta, Ga., by three checks through a debt-payment plan, it being stipulated that each recipient of one of the checks should use it at once to pay a creditor. The checks were cashed by the individuals or firms holding them, at a specified time.

The fact that it was shown during the time these checks traveled from hand to hand that they canceled, in one instance $1150, in another $700, and in a third $550, raises the query: How many thousands of dollars in debts could be wiped off the slate if every debtor, able to do so, began putting such a plan into practice?

There is the further query: Just what influence on business does this canceling of debts actually exert?

The effect can best be shown perhaps by reducing the matter to a simple case. Suppose Adams owes Binks $10 and Binks owes Croy $10 and so on down a long line. Binks has $10 in his pocket—maybe more—but he hesitates to let go of it so long as Croy may demand payment before Adams pays him.

Now suppose Adams pays Binks and Binks pays Croy. So far as dollars and cents are concerned, Binks has no more and no less than he had before. But he has received his money from Adams and he is no longer under obligation to Croy. Consequently he feels freer to spend the $10 he was keeping in his pocket.

Perhaps Croy had no $10 in his pocket but has paid off $10 he owed to Drake, the grocer, and now Drake can afford to extend him credit for another $10 worth of goods.

Thus the $10 which canceled the original debts has not directly added anything to the capital of the community, nor has it directly exerted a demand for any new goods or employment. But indirectly—Ah, there is the point!—it has opened the way for new consumption of goods, and new turning of the wheels of business, for it has changed the general mental attitude by placing the former debtor-creditors in a position where they are freer to buy either with part of their reserves or upon new credit. Hence, if this example is repeated throughout the community and the nation, increased production and improved business will follow.

"Quiet in the Court Room, Please"

WHY a court of justice should so often be converted into a place of merriment instead of remaining true to the stern and unbending mood of the law it is difficult to say, save that laughter is so deeply ingrained in the hearts of men that even in the august places of judgment it bursts forth—and this rarely out of malice, but mostly spontaneously and good-humoredly.

It is, to be sure, usually suppressed almost as soon as it arises, but are the bar and the bench entirely immune from its insidious influence? Alas, no! Many a learned attorney finds himself carried away by a ripple of laughter, and what judge has not been known to crack a joke while performing his duties on the bench?

The judge's joke has indeed become so prevalent, and the response of the bar so eager even to the heaviest creaking of the humor-stricken bench, that a certain suspicion has lately attached itself to judicial jesting. To some it appears to be even a little callous. Is it seemly, it is asked, that a person occupying so grave a place should not only indulge in humorous irrelevances, but should also expect the court to show its appreciation in the approved, though not too boisterous, way?

It is well that, in face of the open doubt thus cast on the propriety and wisdom of the bits of humor that sometimes enliven the bench, an English judge of long experience and universal esteem should have come forward in defense of these transgressions against judicial decorum. Such diversions, Justice Henry McCardie recently declared to the Authors' Club in London, "are absolutely essential if you are to get the right perspective, to lessen antagonisms, and keep the court in an atmosphere of humanity, kindness and good will." These outbursts of judicial humor help, besides, to relieve that feeling of loneliness and isolation that, as Justice McCardie confesses, too often haunt the bench.

Laughter in court, therefore, not only freshens and invigorates, but also, by making the task of the judge easier, conduces to better and more humane administration of justice.

China's Opium Problem

NO SURPRISE need be expressed over the news that the Chinese Government is being advised by some of its leaders to create a government opium monopoly. It would have been surprising if some such proposal had not been brought forward. It is, in effect, the old scheme to deal with an admitted social evil by a licensing system. This, it is claimed, accomplishes the twin advantages of bringing the evil itself under strict control and providing the state with additional revenue. Other nations have tried this method, and in some cases are still trying it, in their attempts to deal with gambling, liquor and other vices. China is merely contemplating extending it to the control of a narcotic.

Among those familiar with recent Chinese history, the proposal may readily elicit some sympathy. Even though such persons may believe it mistaken, they will understand why it has been made. Ever since the legal importation of opium into China stopped in 1917, the smuggling of the drug from near-by producing countries has assumed huge proportions. In 1924, for example, the Chinese Maritime Customs seized more than 85,800 pounds, and there is no way of estimating how much escaped discovery.

At the same time, the country's chaotic internal condition has encouraged the illicit cultivation of the poppy. Irresponsible military leaders, gaining possession of certain territories and wishing to make their occupancy yield the largest possible returns, have forced the peasants to turn to poppy growing, levying heavy taxes on the quick crops thus fostered. Strong Chinese organizations, awake to the moral and physical disaster thus spread, have waged unremitting warfare against such conditions, but with indifferent success.

To the Nanking Government, therefore, the proposal to establish this traffic on a license basis must seem alluring. Just as the American public is assured that a return to a licensed liquor traffic would do away with the smuggling and bootlegging of liquor, so the Chinese authorities are told that licensing the importation and sale of opium would do away with the smuggling of that drug. And the prospect of obtaining large revenues from such a policy must seem attractive to a government that is threatened daily with bankruptcy.

But if China tries to solve her opium problem by putting the Government, however indirectly, into the opium business, she will have cause to regret it. And if Western nations wish to protect her against making this mistake, it will be more to the point for them to promise active cooperation in seeing that the drug is not constantly being dumped on her shores, rather than merely to offer wordy counsel. If the United States, which has a comparatively clear record in this regard, seeks a way of inducing Nanking to reject this dangerous policy, it can find it by providing loans on terms which will preserve the sovereignty of the Chinese Government while giving it sufficient financial strength actually to govern.

Founts for Spring Poets

SPRING is bringing us once more bud and leaf and blossom—and spring poets. The spring poet has often been the butt of jokes and laughter. The way to treat a spring poet is not to laugh at him but to smile with him. Poetry writing is a good sign, whether there be any poetry discernible in the lines or not.

Let spring poets have plenty of paper and pens—fountain pens for choice. The effusions of some of them, it is true, do not scan or lilt or amble or undulate or coruscate or scintillate. There may be, in the works of some of them, no visible rhyme or reason. But something good made them write. There is always something good in a spring poet even when he fails to prove it in his manuscript.

Some people write of spring with pens and ink, others with a stir of celebration of the season in new apparel. Tennyson might be adapted to show this in some such words as:

> In the Spring a young man's fancy
> Turns to bright new gloves and ties.
> Smarter socks and gayer headgear,
> Sprightlier steps 'neath sunnier skies.
> Also men of riper age
> Look through Fashion's freshest page:
> Trousers striped and stylish spats
> Smartest modes in jaunty hats;
> Stepping out with keen enjoyment—
> Also easing unemployment.

This may not be spring poetry. There is in it perhaps more spring than poetry. It is probable that every great poet down the ages has been, at some time, a spring poet. Shakespeare was a spring poet. There is a good deal of spring in "A Midsummer-Night's Dream" and "The Winter's Tale." He was more particularly a spring poet in his lines about:

> Daffodils that come before the swallow dares
> And take the winds of March with beauty.

Spring poets, then, do not need to write their effusions. Their poesy is often deeper than words. Founts of inspiration are of greater value than fountain pens. And all who love the springtime have the spirit of the spring poet with them. May it find a more abundant expression this year than ever.

The Too-Poor-to-Fight Fallacy

IN DISCUSSING the issue of peace and war it has lately become the habit to dismiss the possibility of certain countries engaging in war, because "they are too poor to fight." This is taking too much for granted. Apart from its undesirable nature as an approach to the problem, the statement rests on a foundation so unsubstantial as to be completely illusory; it is therefore doubly dangerous.

Certainly the World War proved that economic conditions do not prevent war. In 1914-18 no fact was more clearly demonstrated than that in taking up arms a nation was not necessarily handicapped by the absence of a well-furnished war chest or even war arsenal.

Immediately on the outbreak of the war all peace-time economic checks were suspended. The nations harnessed themselves to war-making under a régime which, like that of present-day Russia, forbade internal competition. Excess of plant capacity came into service, new factories were built, vacant fields yielded to agriculture, and flower gardens gave place to vegetable allotments. In a stock-taking in post-war England four-fifths of the reporting firms stated that after making allowances for deterioration they had more plant than before the war, in some cases four times as much. England, the great dependent, was in a fair way to feeding herself, even when some sources were stopped and others hindered.

No question of gold stocks impeded this activity. The nations quickly separated themselves from the restrictions imposed by the gold standard and international competition by using the printing press to finance production and consumption. Among the allies Great Britain steered the longest course in "paying her way," but soon she was compelled to follow the example of the other belligerents and dilute the purchasing power of her currency. All the powers in Europe came to the peace conference with an inconvertible paper money.

This is not saying that all nations discover that they are El Dorados when they go to war. Some are poorer than others in natural resources, but under the necessity imposed by war they obtain far more than previously out of their potential wealth, and rely on borrowing for the rest. In war time nations will cheerfully sign huge obligations to pay for necessary commodities, as the late allies did, reserving the reckoning to an unknown future, when they find that according to peace-time standards they could not afford them.

Indeed, about the last inquiry a state makes before embarking on war is whether it can afford the war. Often, in fact, the people's condition may be so impoverished that the Government will take the Shakespearean course of giddying their minds with foreign quarrels so as to stave off internal disturbances. It is precisely because war may be regarded as a way out, or a safety valve, like bankruptcy in private life, that it behooves all men of peace to make peace more attractive.

"White Elephant" Motorcars

ASSUREDLY deserving of a top ranking on any list of the world's "white elephants" is the worn-out motorcar. That is where it is placed by federal, state and municipal officials who must deal with it.

There is a great abundance of legislation in the United States which says that decrepit, unwanted cars shall not be abandoned on public streets and highways. But cars are so abandoned, and the public official finds them on his hands. Others, often virtually worthless, are seized from rumrunners. So the public official deals with the "white elephant" of the decrepit, worthless automobile on a mass scale.

His method of dealing with it by disposing of the car at auction has come in for considerable criticism. Not long ago the Federal Government sold thirty-nine such machines for a total of $121 in Washington—an average price of $3.10. It aroused a considerable volume of protest on the ground that officialdom should not with one hand remove unsafe cars from the streets and highways while, with the other, it places such cars back in service.

The point undoubtedly is well made. It is easy to see where the state and municipality weaken their fight against unsafe cars—which most of them define indirectly in their motor vehicle regulations and traffic codes—when they countenance the public sale of such vehicles. Granted that the same governmental department does not handle these different aspects of the motor vehicle situation, it would seem fairly simple to revise the present arrangement and bring them into sufficiently close touch that there should be no clash in their spheres of action.

In the case of the city government, why should not the police or traffic bureau check the merits of the seized or abandoned car against the traffic code's safety specifications? If it met these standards, then it should be eligible for sale; if not, it should be disposed of as junk. The state motor vehicle department could perform a similar function in judging the cars which fall into the hands of the state governments.

Editorial Notes

The tenant residing in Watford, Eng., whose rent was reduced £2 a month by the North Middlesex assessment committee because he had to climb a ladder to reach his bath knows from practical experience what certain American advertisers mean when they say if you climb one flight you can save $10.

Although "the twelve greatest women in the United States" recently designated in a magazine's survey included no mere housekeepers, their selection was based on services to millions of homes.

Girls in Newcomb College, New Orleans, La., make mere manikins do double duty: their puppet shows entertain the public and pay part of the students' expenses.

The horn of plenty, according to many a neighbor, is the radio loudspeaker.

The World's Silver Dollars

COLLECTING dollars is not a novel vocation the world over, but a New York bank has made it a unique avocation. This institution has placed on public exhibition for educational and historical purposes a fascinating collection of the world's silver dollars containing 336 coins.

The collection of coins as a hobby has been in vogue for centuries. Coin collectors, or numismatists, have brought together coins of great rarity and value—single coins now being worth in some cases thousands of dollars. The New York bank's collection is probably unique of its kind, in completeness and selection.

It is only since 1486 that silver has been used for the coinage of money of the dollar size, though for some twenty centuries the metal has been used for small coins. In that year the first dollar, or thaler, was struck in Tyrol during the reign of King Maximilian I. It was minted upon his accession to the throne, and one of the rare coins of that issue is the oldest in the collection. The others are samples of the dollars of the nations minted during the last five centuries by 173 countries or their political subdivisions.

* * *

In countries with Germanic languages the word thaler (pronounced as "tahler" would be in English) is still used to designate such coins. But thaler became dollar in the United States. It is daler in Scandinavian countries, daalder in the Netherlands, tallero in Italy, and tael in some Asiatic countries. In other countries the similarity of the name does not exist—crown in England, peso in Spain ("pieces of eight" from the fact that it was a piece of eight reals), and ruble in Russia.

Following the Tyrolese dollar came the Silesian crown struck in 1632 under King Ferdinand II who reigned during the Thirty Years' War. An early Spanish piece of eight was issued in 1633 under King Philip IV. A famous Venetian crown was issued in 1623 to do honor to the family of Francisco Contarini, which gave eight doges to the Republic.

The collection contains a 1795 United States dollar with the bust of the Goddess of Liberty. The mint had been established in Philadelphia in 1792. An 1859 dollar was called the "Dollar of Our Daddies," a name applied to the silver dollar during the agitation for free silver coinage. In 1876 the United States issued "trade dollars" for export to China to compete with the Spanish or Mexican dollar, but recalled them in 1887. A "peace dollar" was struck in 1921 in connection with the arms parley.

A Chinese dollar of 1642 was a chopmarked Spanish piece of eight reals cut up by money changers in testing silver. Numerous "dragon dollars" followed through the years.

* * *

The collection of English dollars contains a crown issued in 1558 during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This is the second oldest English coin and is extremely rare. One of the celebrated Gothic crowns, which has been termed the most artistic coin ever struck, is shown, with a date of 1847. There are numerous English memorial coins, including the double florin issued in 1887 upon the fiftieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession.

Notable French coins include a five-franc piece of 1713, and others in the reigns of Louis XV and Louis XVI, the latter in 1789 at the opening of the revolution.

Eighty-two German coins include many of interest, in both ancient and modern mintage. The oldest was a five-mark piece of 1504, the year of the birth of Philip the Magnanimous. A 1566 thaler bears a picture of a remarkable old building in Halberstadt. In 1824 the Baden double golden crown was issued by the German state commemorating the customs union under Leopold, and in 1835 a five-mark piece in commemoration of the first railroad in Germany, which ran from Nuremberg to Furth.

Holland is represented in the collection by a 1566 thaler and a 1795 daalder.

A Holy Roman Empire thaler was minted in 1723. The oldest Italian coin shown is of the mintage of 1582, six years before Philip II sent the Spanish Armada to England.

When the 336 coins in the collection were struck they had a value of just about $336. A mathematician has computed their value if the issue of each had accumulated interest at the current compound interest rate from the time of minting down to date. The amount would be: $4,094,000,000, . . . continued to a total of 574 ciphers! G. A. H.

The Basques . . . and Spain

THE Basques, that agile race which straddles both the French and Spanish slopes of the Pyrenees, have watched, and are still silently watching, the trend of events in Spain. Four of the seven Basque provinces are under the Spanish flag; and tradition, history and other fundamental influences have inevitably bound up their problems with those of Spain.

The recent disturbances in San Sebastian and Irun, which followed the spark set off by some Republican hot-heads at Jaca, were actually right in the Basque Province of Guipúzcoa. On the question whether the leaders of the San Sebastian revolutionists were actually Basques or not, there has been a silence. Time alone will show. For the present it is sufficient to note that there were deep, resounding echoes heard all over the Basque lands, in regard to the recent upheavals in Spain.

Now, if the Basques are divided in the matter of sovereignty and enjoy certain ties with the two powers that rule them, it can also, nevertheless, be said that neither France nor Spain has ever succeeded in completely absorbing them. They have preserved their queer language of k's, r's, and z's with the stolidity of the Pyrenees themselves. They have carried on their exceptional customs, sports, dances and folklore through centuries with a rare definiteness. They all have one answer which they will give you in a somewhat noncommittal way, and that is, "We are Basques, that is all." Yet if a Basque is Basque, first and last, it does not prevent the French Basque from candidly admitting he is better off under the French régime than the Spanish. He seems convinced he is freer under Republican France than under monarchical Spain.

* * *

The Basques have not forgotten the dramatic incidents of the Carlist uprising nearly sixty years ago which touched them directly and vitally. They remember the last stands of Don Carlos' harassed soldiers on the slopes of Mt. Goropil and the Peak of Anartabe, and how with anxious looks they demanded to cross the frontier into France to escape the King of Spain's troops. In the Basque country, too, it was, that the larger part of the Carlist exiles, including Don Carlos himself, settled, so that today you find them French citizens, with many holding dignified places in the commerce, industry and civil life of the community.

Thus, while Spanish influence has crept into the land of French Basques, it cannot be said that French influences have had any perceptible effect on the Spanish Basques who, while somewhat less progressive and still more noncommittal than their French brethren, nevertheless are, in a sense, restive, as was proved by their Carlist tendencies and the more recent incidents at San Sebastian and Irun. In the former town the important Republican daily, La Voz de Guipúzcoa, is published, having a large circulation in the Basque country.

In Bayonne the recent Spanish upheavals have been discussed with fervor on every side and in all the newspapers. In a small Basque restaurant, four Spaniards were talking at concert pitch. The first was an ardent revolutionary. He was sure revenge was not far off. The second was an old Republican who had been living in France for some years. The other two had just arrived from journeys, one from Bilbao and the other from Madrid. They all held that the hot-headed fervor of the Jaca revolutionists had spoiled a well-prepared coup that, had it been carried off as planned, might have achieved a more far-reaching success. They agreed that Spanish Republicanism is united in purpose, but divided as to how to achieve the ideal.

* * *

To the newspaper man and the Spanish political refugee the Basque frontier town of Hendaye speaks volumes. To the former it means freedom from the harass and drag of censorship, while to the latter it is a haven after being hunted out of his native soil. Some of Hendaye's cafés are picturesque and colorful meeting places. Exiles and refugees from Spain meet there to rehearse their tragic tales. One sees newspaper correspondents from all nations at Hendaye, telephoning, cabling and clicking out their stories from their machines. Spain exercises a vigilant eye on the frontier at Hendaye.

Police and soldiery are noticeable on the border line, and all those crossing into Spain have to undergo close scrutiny of person and papers. The Spanish Consulate at Hendaye looks almost like an embassy, so large and handsome is the villa in which it is housed. N. W.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

"Cats—Dogs—Are Superior to —"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

J. M. was right when saying that this cat and dog subject would start something. I am not in the least "weary," though, after listening to these interesting viewpoints, neither am I "conquered"; but my slant is that both cats and dogs are very superior creatures, and can teach us all a lot of things that we only dream of.

I once had a very intelligent dog named "Chico," whose memory follows me all down the years. I was small, and "Chico" became my nurse in lieu of one; he used to hold my apron strings to keep me from going through the gate, if it were left open, and he would never move if, by chance, I fell asleep beside him on a drowsy afternoon.

Today I have a Persian cat, golden as his name, which is "Sunny." His price was $10, and when he was eight weeks old we drove him home. His eyes were like the autumn leaves outside the window—just turning to amber. I admit that I have a soft and foolish heart for lovely things, and so "Sunny" had his way with me from the first, even in the face of the remark that I had nine dollars' worth of pedigree and one dollar's worth of sense in "Sunny."

I wish, G. H. C. Jr., that you could see him and know him; you would never be "expunged" by his glance; he is as friendly and loyal as a dog and as beautiful and graceful as a cat; he reaches the door knobs and, standing patiently for a few seconds, tries to unfasten the doors; he greets me when I come in and follows me downstairs to say "good-by" when I leave, and often asks to go; if I take him, he behaves as well in the car as any dog could possibly behave.

"Sunny" nearly talks and does understand almost everything I say to him, and is so affectionate that many a reading or study hour is mussed up by his insisting that he has to be in somebody's lap; you just never have seen and known a cat, G. H. C. Jr., unless you have seen one and known one like "Sunny." KATHERINE HYMAS WILLIAMS.

San Antonio, Tex.

Population of the Virgin Islands

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the account in the Monitor of January 31 of the change of government in the Virgin Islands, belonging to the United States, and in that of every other paper which has come to my attention, the statement is made that "since the United States purchased the islands from Denmark in 1917 they have been steadily losing population, due partly to the fact that prohibition ended the manufacture of rum and partly to emigration."

I would like to say in this connection that the loss of population began as far back as 1835, and the rate thereof has not increased in proportion since the purchase, the implication from statements to the contrary being, by inference, a reflection upon the American Government. The manufacture of rum never constituted more than 2 per cent of the industry of the islands, and did not cease immediately upon the purchase, hence its effect has been negligible so far as the population is concerned.

The decrease of population may justly be ascribed to the fact that sugar-cane cultivation has steadily declined in St. Croix and St. John, the only agricultural islands in the group, the acreage so utilized being now not more than one half what it was at the peak. The methods of cultivation and the method of sugar-making have both changed radically in the course of years, and the amount of labor required has, as a consequence, declined, thus giving further incentive to emigration. J. F. HENRY.

Christiansted, St. Croix, V. I. U. S.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

First Offenders

THAT within the last generation or two the prison population of this country has been steadily declining is a commonplace. Education has made great advances, and the average level of life has been raised, but these causes are insufficient to explain the swiftness of this other change. Fifty years ago, for every 10,000 people in this country 600 were sent to prison in a year. Yet by 1914 that figure had been reduced to 370, and now it is only 120.

There is no doubt that the strongest single factor in this remarkable improvement is the Probation Act of 1907. Just before the act came into force Sir Robert Wallace became chairman of the London Sessions. He was one of the first to see, what so many people at that time were blind to, that a thoroughgoing use of the power to put offenders on probation instead of sending them to prison would do much to check the insidious process by which the first offender is slowly but surely transformed into an old lag.

Events have proved, and the figures clearly demonstrate, that the theory of probation works. The prison population has declined by a sort of inverted compound interest. Now that Sir Robert has retired, it is fitting that he should receive the tribute due to such a notable pioneer in putting the theory of probation into practice.—*The Times* (London).

Kicked Out Liquor Ads

WHEN Punch, famous British humor magazine, barred liquor advertisements in 1928, there was a general belief it could not survive without this advertising support. It has not only survived, but last year 254 new advertisers used it, and its revenue was the highest in its history, another dire prediction made by John Barleycorn's disciples that has not materialized.—*Capper's Weekly.*